HANDWRITTEN

MATH NOES

Chapter No.8-17

9TH CLASS

Presented by:

Urdu Books Whatsapp Group

STUDY GROUP

0333-8033313
راؤ ایاز

0343-7008883
پاکستان زندہ باد

0306-7163117
محمد سلمان سلیم

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Chapter #8:- "Linear Graphs and their Applications."

Basic Concepts

i) Coordinate Plane.
ii) Ordered Pair.
iii) Coordinate Axes.
iv) Abbcissa.
v) Ordinate.
vi) Origin.
vii) Quardrant.
viii) Collinear Points.
ix) Ex. 8.1.
x) Ex. 8.2, Q3 (only)
xi) Conversion.
xii) Note.
xiii) Review Ex 8. (without Q6.).

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i) Coordinate Plane:-

The plane formed by two straight lines perpendicular to each other is called coordinate plane and the lines are called coordinate axes.

Example:-

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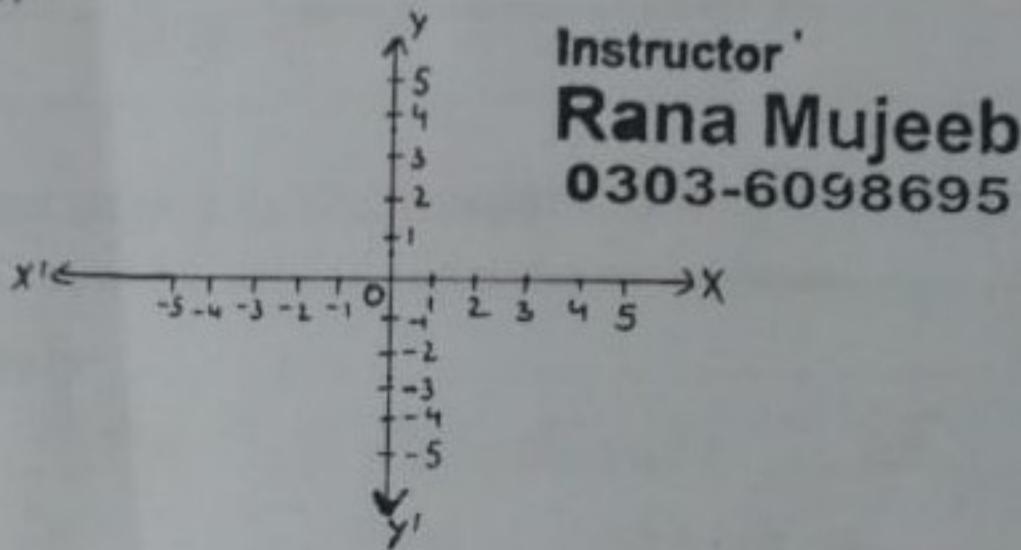
ii) Ordered Pair:-

An ordered pair is a pair of elements in which elements are written in specific order.

Example:-

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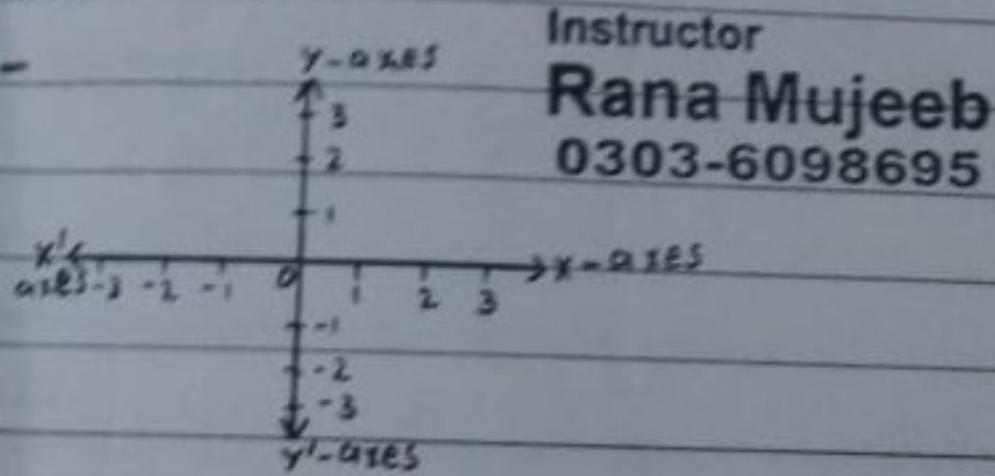
(x, y), $(0, -1)$, etc.

iii) Coordinate axes:-

The plane formed by two straight lines perpendicular to each other is called coordinate plane and the lines are called coordinate axes.

Example:-

y-axes
3
2
1
x'-axes -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 x-axes
-1
-2
-3
y'-axes

iv) Abbcissa:-

The x-coordinate of a point is called abbcissa.

Example:-

(3,4)

Here, 3 is a abbcissa.

v) Ordinate:-

The y coordinate of a point is called ordinate.

Example:-

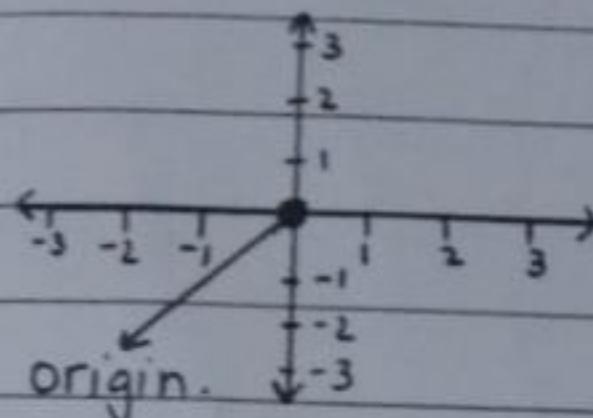
(3,4)

Here, 4 is a ordinate.

vi) Origin:-

The point of intersection of two coordinate axes is called origin. It is represented by "O"

Example:-

-3 -2 -1 1 2 3
3 2 1 -1 -2 -3
origin.

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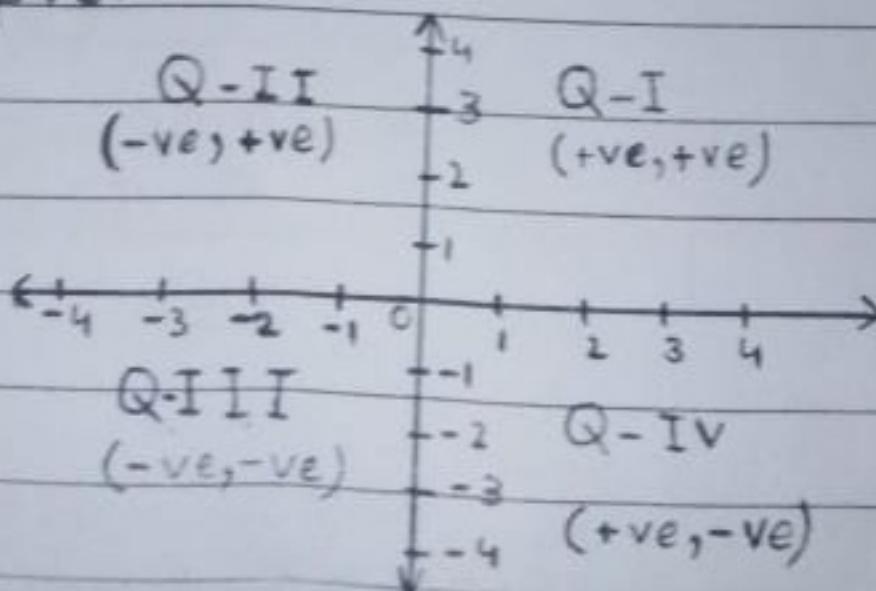
vii) Quardrant:-

In any one of quardrants of the plane namely XOY, YOX', X'OY' and Y'OX respectively called first, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quardrant of the plane subdivided by the coordinate axes of the plane. They are denoted by Q-I, Q-II, Q-III, Q-IV respectively.

Example:-

Q-II
(-ve, +ve)
Q-I
(+ve, +ve)
-4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4
4 3 2 1 -1 -2 -3 -4
Q-III
(-ve, -ve)
Q-IV
(+ve, -ve)

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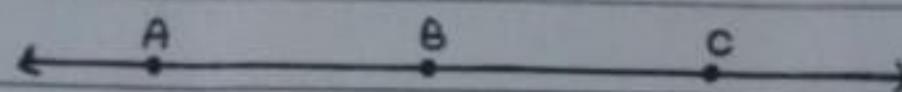
viii) Collinear Points:-

The set of points which lie on the same line are called collinear points.

Example:-

Here, A and B and C are collinear Points.

ix) Ex 8.1:-

1- Determine the quardrant of the coordinate plane in which the following points lie;

P(-4,3)

This point is lie on the Q-II.

Q(-5,-2)

This point is lie on the Q-III.

R(2,2)

This point is lie on the Q-I.

S(2,-6)

This point is lie on the Q-IV.

2- Draw the graph of each of the following.

a) $x = 2$

b) $x = -3$

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c) $y = -1$

y=-1

d) $y = 3$

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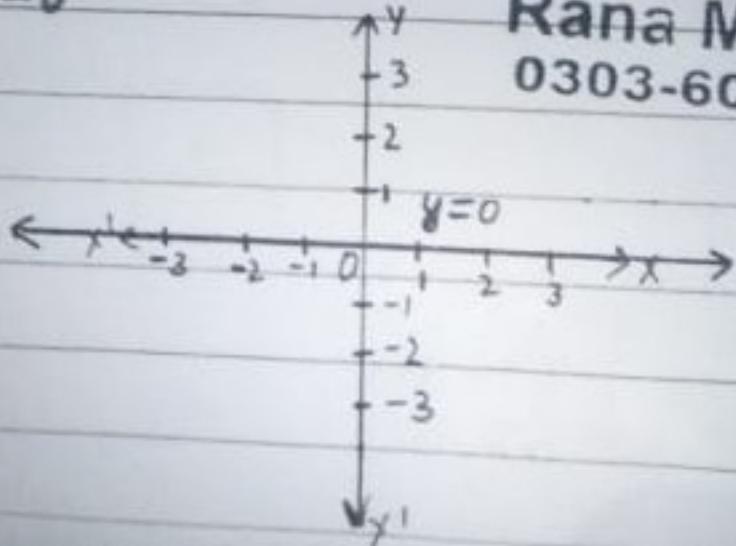
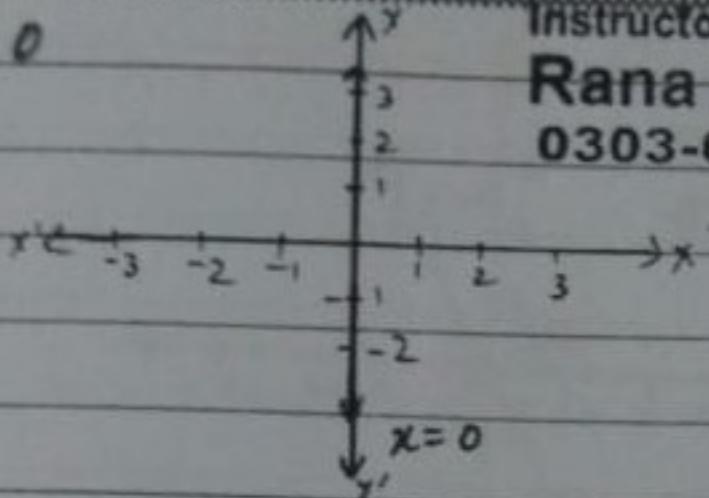
e) $y = 0$

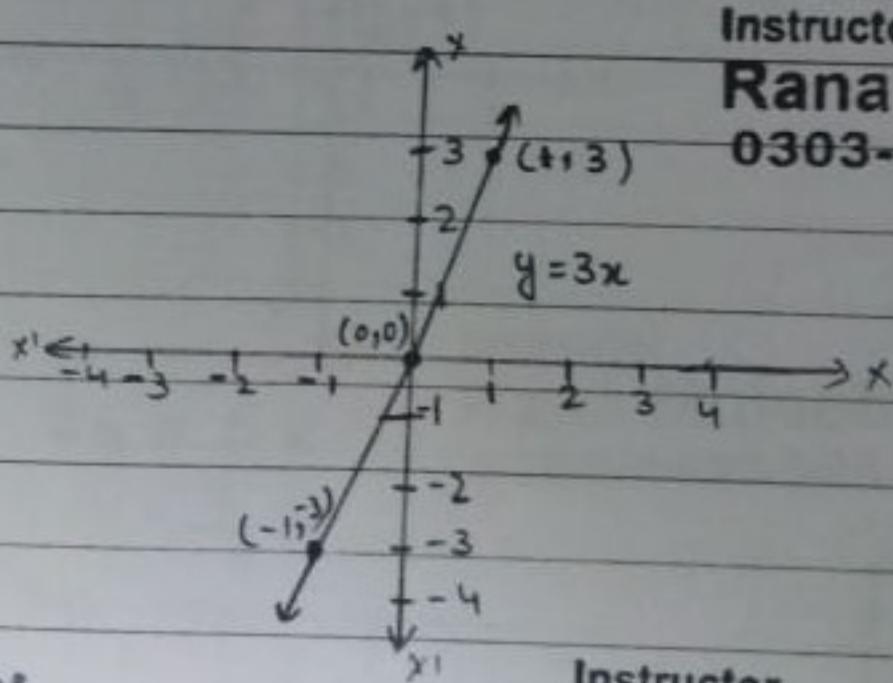
y=0

Date

f) $x = 0$

g) $y = 3x$

$y = 3x \longrightarrow (1)$

Table:-

x	1	-1	0
y	3	3	0

(1, 3)

$y = 3x$

(0,0)

(-1, -3)

h) $-y = 2x$

$y = -2x \longrightarrow (1)$

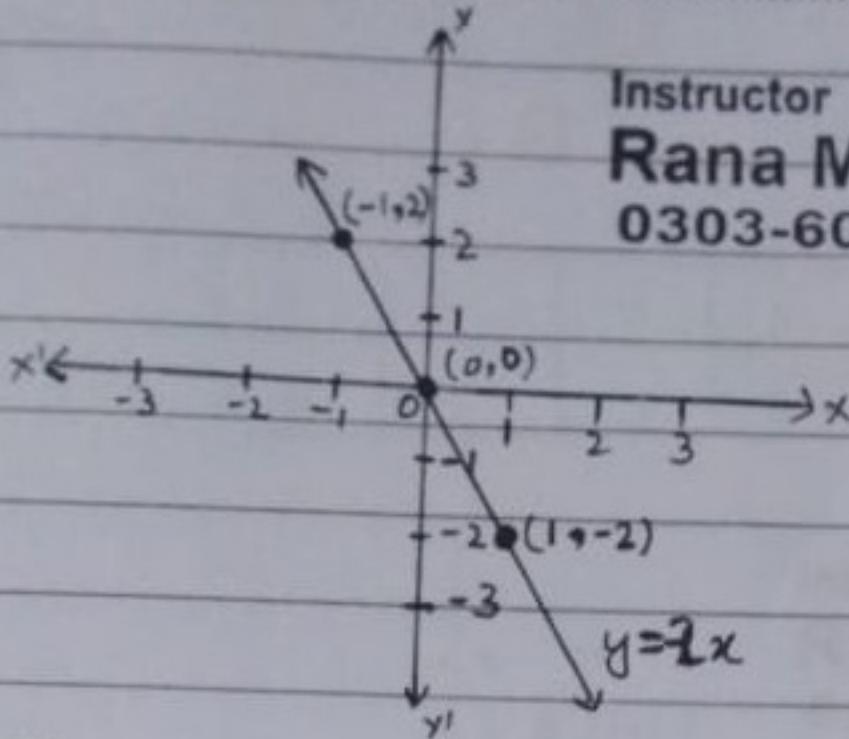



Table:-

x	1	-1	0
y	-2	2	0

i) $\frac{1}{2} = x$

j) $3y = 5x$

$y = \frac{5}{3}x$

Table:–

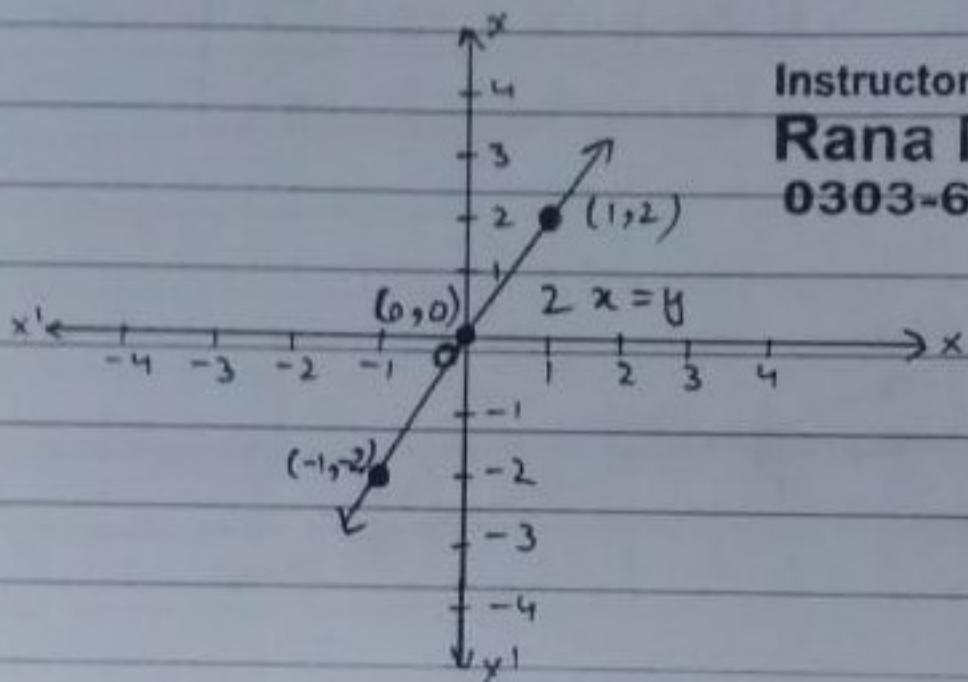
x	3	-3	0
y	5	-5	0

k) $2x - y = 0$

$2x = y \rightarrow (1)$

Table:-

x	1	-1	0
y	2	2	0

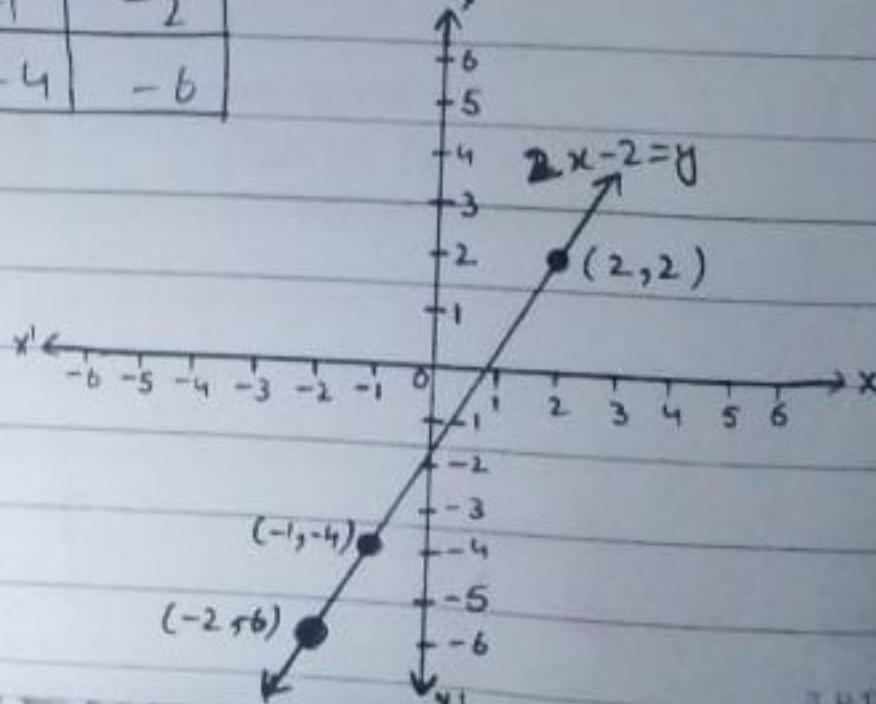
(0,0) (1,2) (-1,-2) $2x = y$

l) $2x - y = 2$

$2x = 2 + y$

$2x - 2 = y \rightarrow (1)$

Table:-

x	2	-1	-2
y	2	-4	-6

$2x - 2 = y$ (2,2) (-1,-4) (-2,-6)

m) $x - 3y + 1 = 0$

$$x + 1 = 3y$$

$$\frac{x+1}{3} = y \longrightarrow (1)$$

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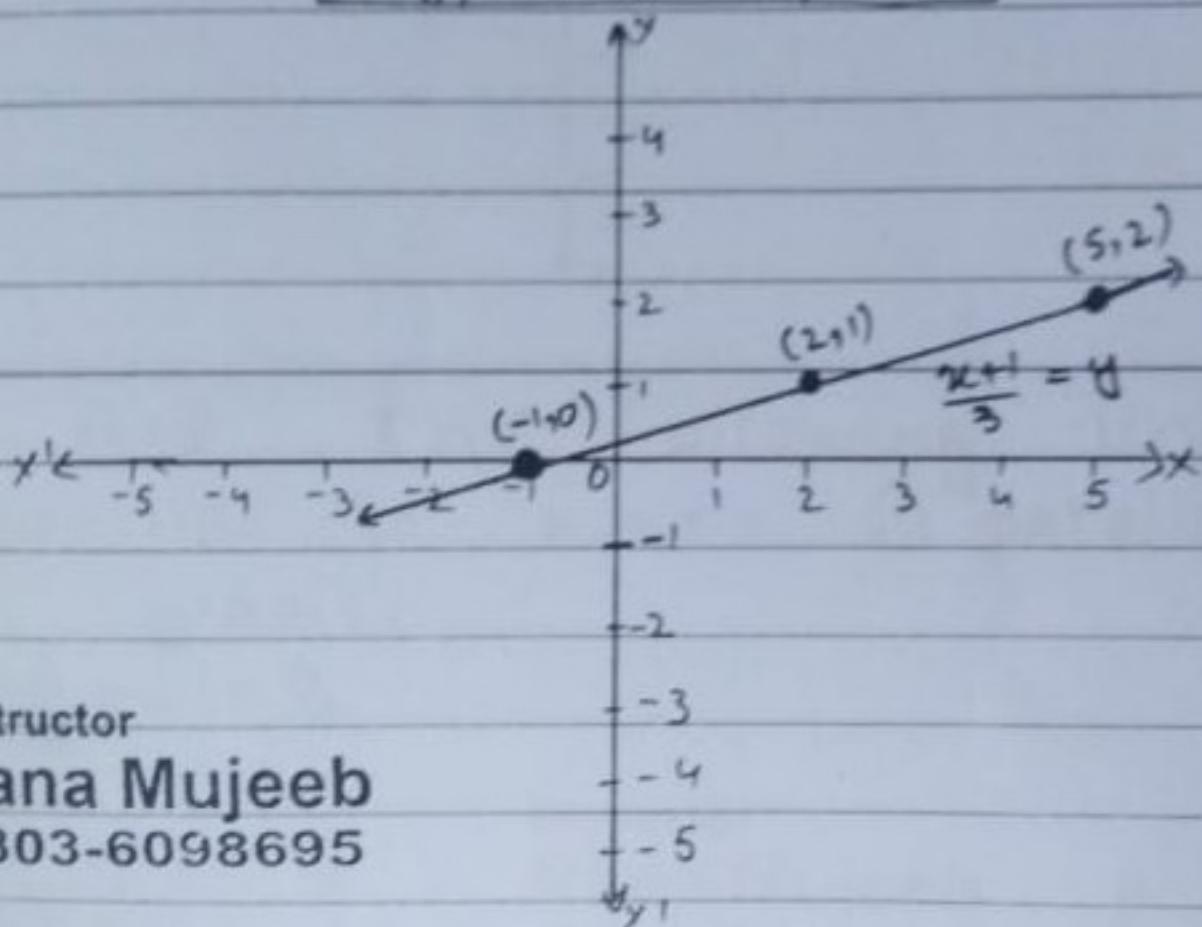
Table:-

x	2	5	-1
y	1	2	0

(-1,0) (2,1) (5,2) $\frac{x+1}{3} = y$

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n) $3x - 2y + 1 = 0$

$$3x + 1 = 2y$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{2} = y$$

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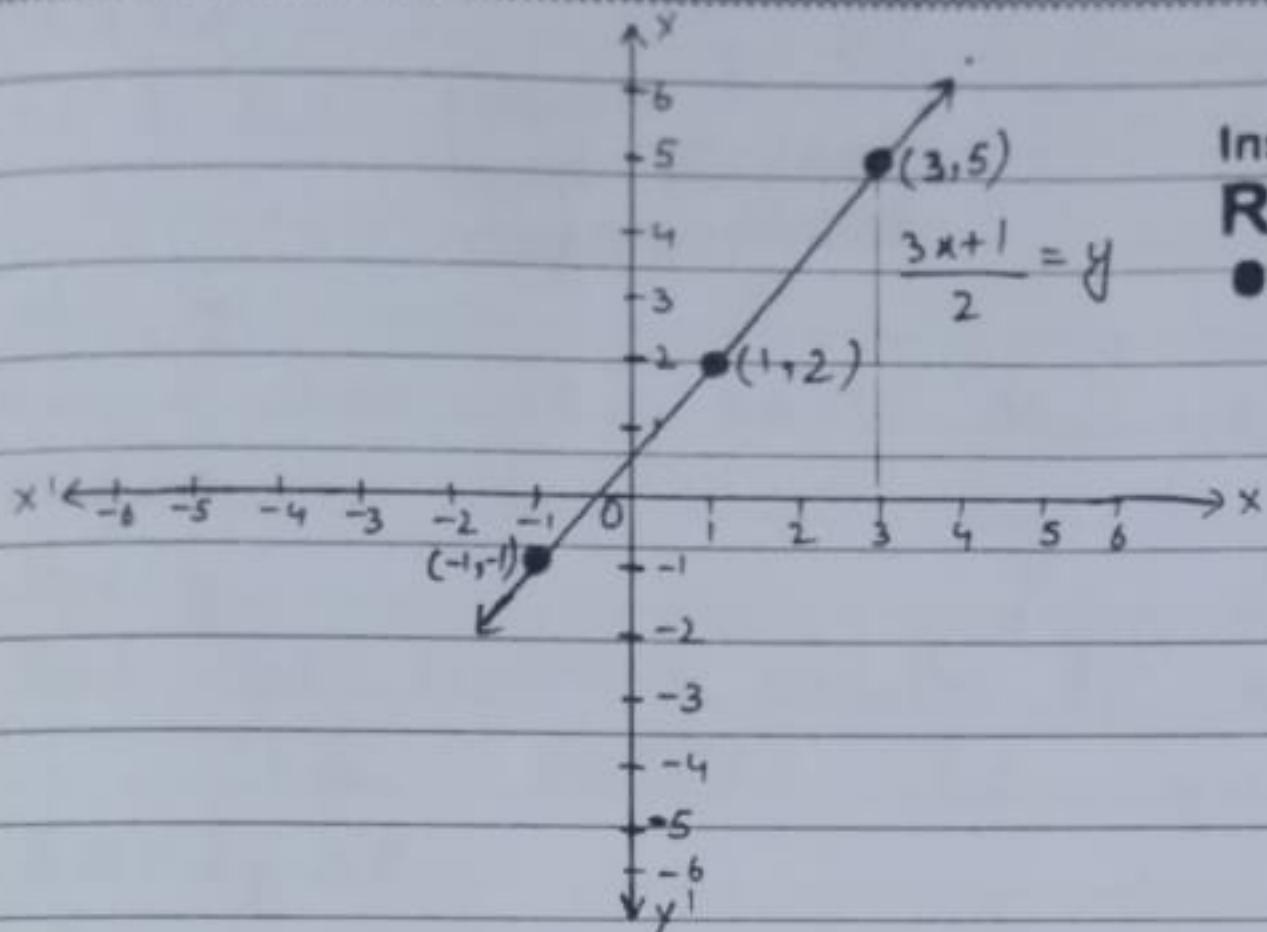
Table:-

x	1	-1	3
y	2	-1	5

Date

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3- Are the following lines (i) parallel to x-axis (ii) parallel to y-axis.

i) $2x-1=3$

$2x = 3+1$

$2x = 4$

$x = \frac{4^2}{2_1}$

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$x = 2$

This line is parallel to y-axis.

ii) $x+2=1$

$x = 1-2$

$x = -1$

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This line is parallel to y-axis.

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iii) $2y+3=2$

$2y=2-3$

$2y=-1$

$y=\frac{-1}{2}$

This line is parallel to x-axis.

iv) $x+y=0$

$x=-y$

This line is neither parallel to x-axis and nor parallell to y-axis.

v) $2x-2y=0$

$2x=2y$

$x=\frac{2y}{2}$

$x=y$

This line is neither parallel to x-axis, and nor parallel to y-axis.

4- Find the value of m and c of the following lines by expressing them in the form $y=mx+c$.

a) $2x+3y-1=0$

Let,

$y=mx+c \longrightarrow$ (i)

Now,

$2x+3y-1=0$

$3y=1-2x$

$y=\frac{1-2x}{3} \longrightarrow$ (ii)

$$y = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}x$$

By comparing eq (i) and (ii),

$$\boxed{m = \frac{-2}{3}, \quad c = \frac{1}{3}}$$

b) $x - 2y = -2$

Let,

$$y = mx + c \longrightarrow (i)$$

Now,

$$x - 2y = -2$$

$$x + 2 = 2y$$

$$\frac{x+2}{2} = y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{2} = y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 = y \longrightarrow (ii)$$

By comparing eq (i) & (ii),

$$\boxed{m = \frac{1}{2}, \quad c = 1}$$

c) $3x + y - 1 = 0$

Let,

$$y = mx + c \longrightarrow (i)$$

Now,

$$3x + y - 1 = 0$$

$$y = -3x + 1 \longrightarrow (ii)$$

By comparing eq (i) & (ii),

$$\boxed{m = -3, \quad c = 1}$$

d) $2x - y = 7$

Let,

$y = mx + c \longrightarrow (i)$

Now,

$2x - y = 7$

$2x - 7 = y \longrightarrow (ii)$

By comparing eq (i) & (ii)

$\boxed{m = 2 \; , c = -7}$

e) $3 - 2x + y = 0$

Let,

$y = mx + c \longrightarrow (i)$

Now,

$3 - 2x + y = 0$

$y = -3 + 2x \longrightarrow (ii)$

By comparing eq (i) & (ii)

$\boxed{m = 2 \; , c = -3}$

f) $2x \pm y + 3$

Let,

$y = mx + c \longrightarrow (i)$

Now,

$2x = y + 3$

$2x - 3 = y \longrightarrow (ii)$

By comparing eq (i) & (ii),

$\boxed{m = 2 \; , c = -3}$

5- Verify whether the following point lies on the line $2x-y+1=0$ or not.

i) $(2,3)$

Let,

$2x-y+1=0 \rightarrow (i)$

Put $(2,3)$ in eq (i)

$2(2)-3+1=0$

$4-3+1=0$

$1+1=0$

$2\neq 0$

The point does not lie on the line.

ii) $(0,0)$

Let,

$2x-y+1=0 \rightarrow (i)$

Put $(0,0)$ in eq (i),

$2(0)-0+1=0$

$0-0+1=0$

$1\neq 0$

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The point does not lie on the line

iii) $(-1,1)$

Let,

$2x-y+1=0 \rightarrow (i)$

Put $(-1,1)$ in eq (i)

$2(-1)+1+1=0$

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$-2+2=0$

$0=0$

The point is lie on the line.

iv) $(2,5)$

Let,

$2x-y+1=0 \rightarrow (i)$

Put $(2,5)$ in eq (i),

$2(2)-5+1=0$

$4-5+1=0$

$-1+1=0$

$0=0$

The point lie on the line.

v) $(5,3)$

Let,

$2x-y+1=0 \rightarrow (i)$

Put $(5,3)$ in eq (i)

$2(5)-3+1=0$

$10-3+1=0$

$8\neq 0$

The point does not lie on the line.

Ex: 8.2

Q3: Sketch the graph on graph paper of the following.

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a) $x - 3y + 2 = 0$

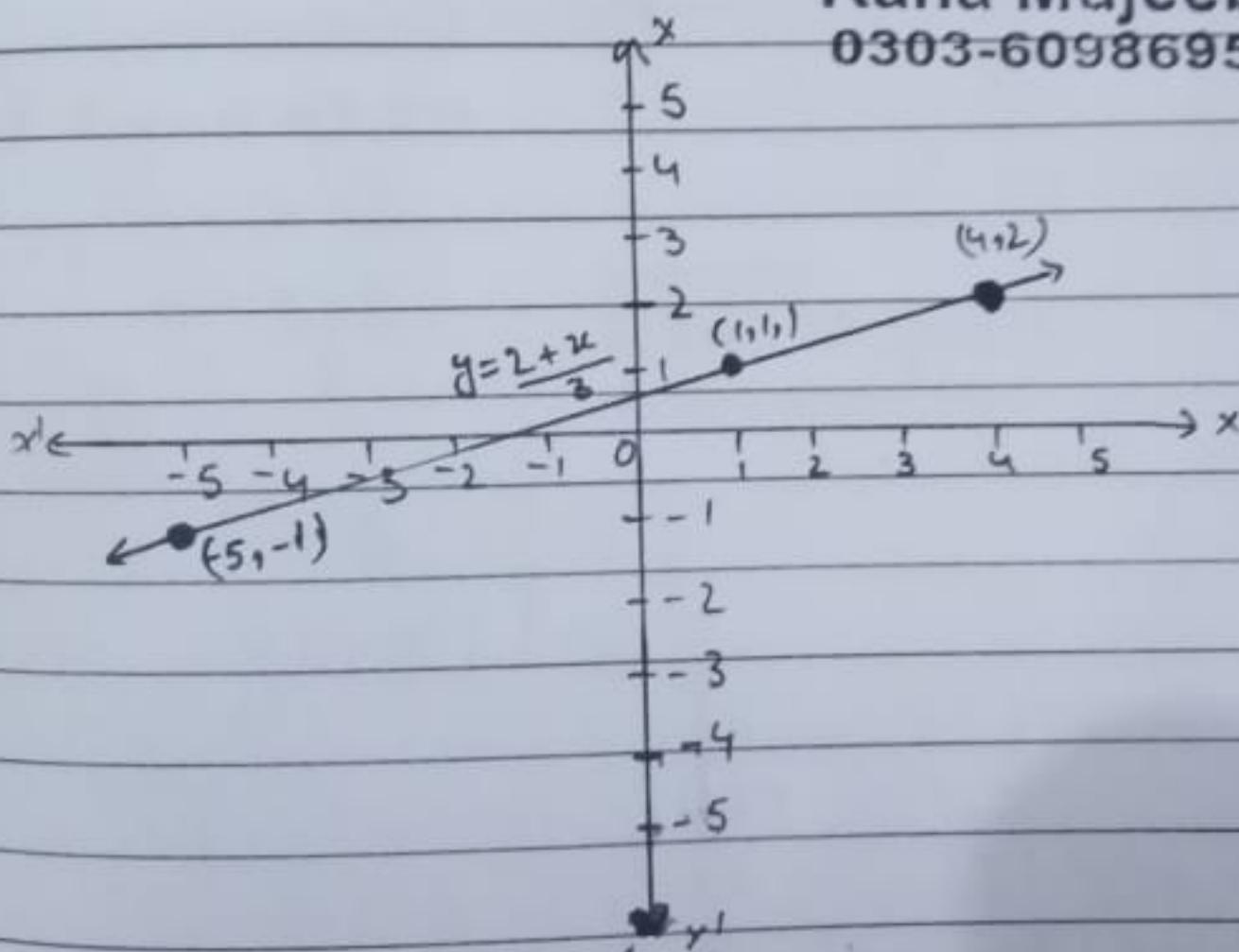
$-3y = -2 - x$

$y = \frac{-2 - x}{-3}$

$y = \frac{+(2 + x)}{+3}$

$y = \frac{2 + x}{3} \longrightarrow (i)$

Table:

x	1	4	-5
y	1	2	-1

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b) $3x - 2y - 1 = 0$

$3x - 1 = 2y$

$\frac{3x - 1}{2} = y$

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Table:-

x	1	-1	3
y	1	-2	4

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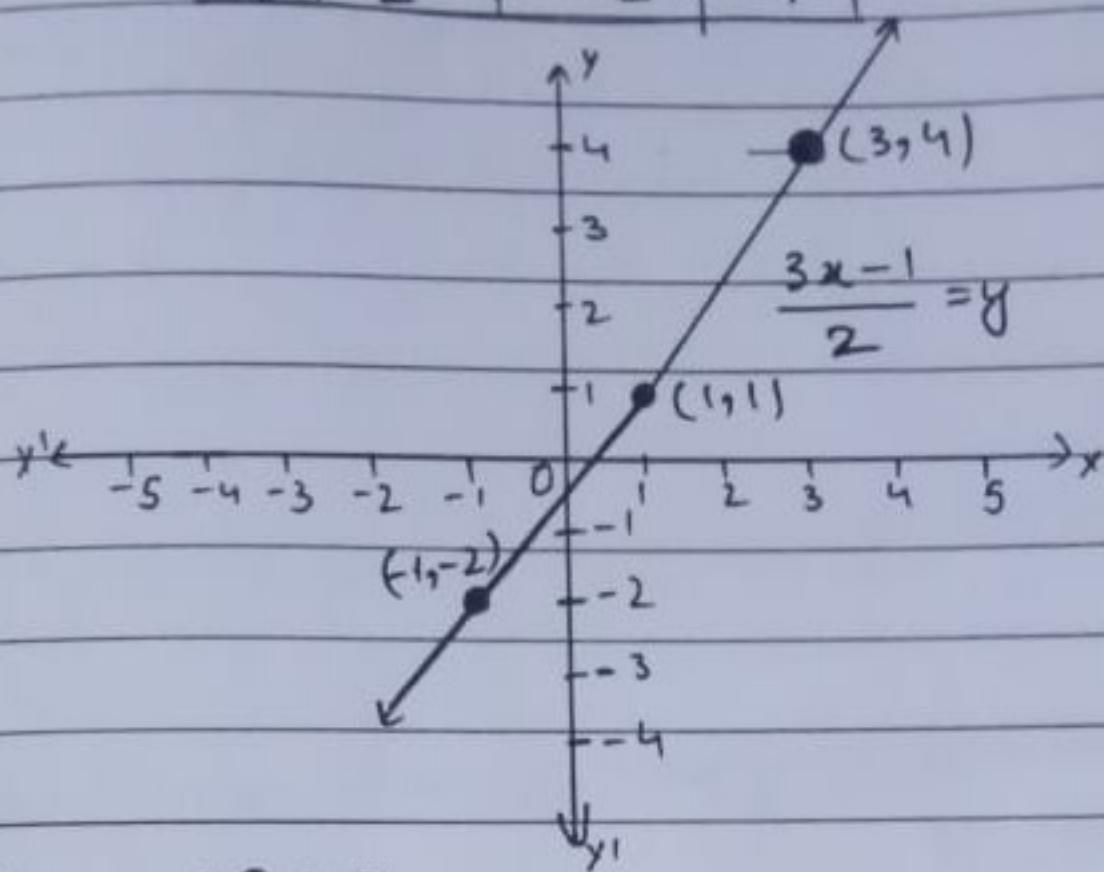
c) $2y - x + 2 = 0$

$2y = x - 2$

$y = \frac{x-2}{2}$

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Table:-

x	2	4	-2
y	0	1	-2

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d) $y - 2x = 0$

$y = 2x$
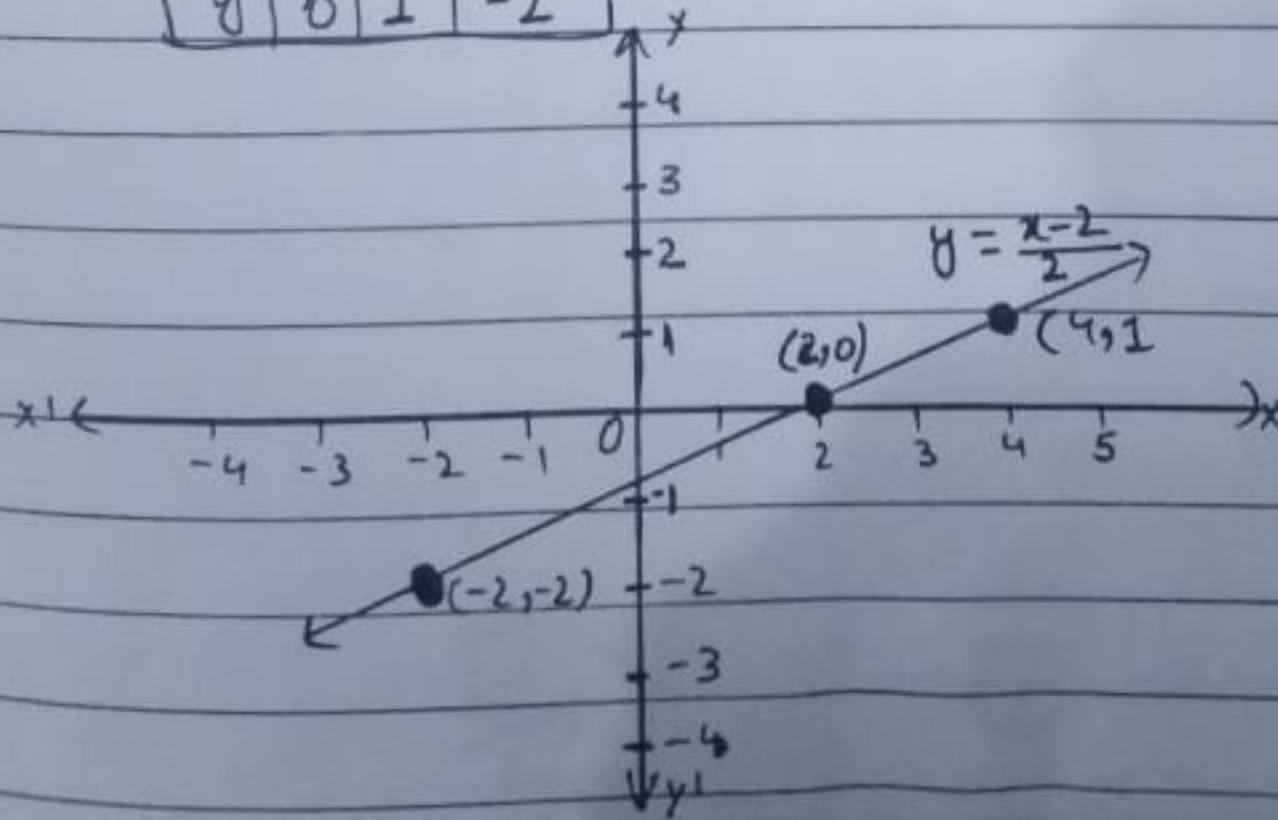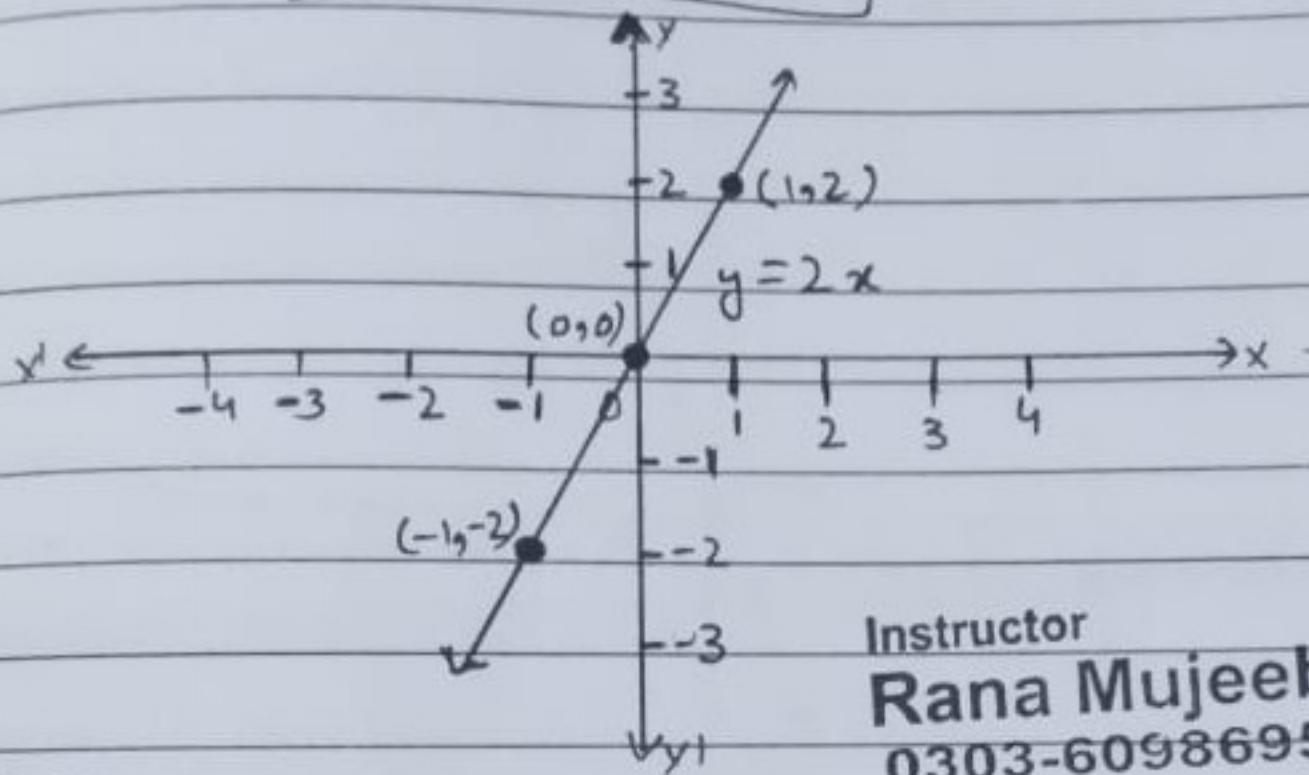
Table:-

x	1	-1	0
y	2	-2	0

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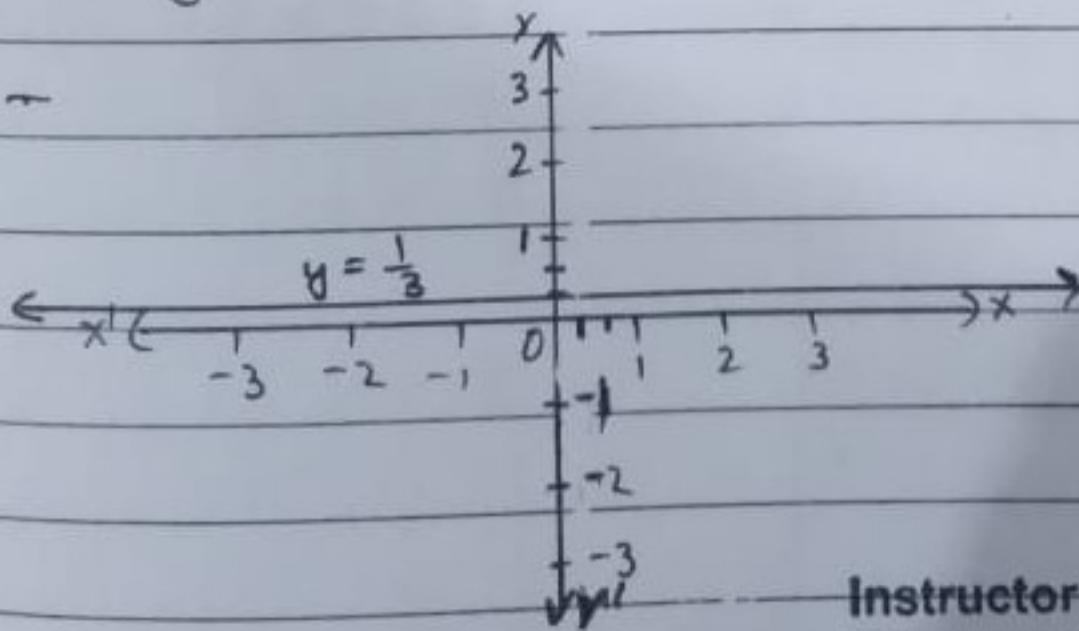
e) $3y - 1 = 0$

$3y = 1$

$y = \frac{1}{3}$

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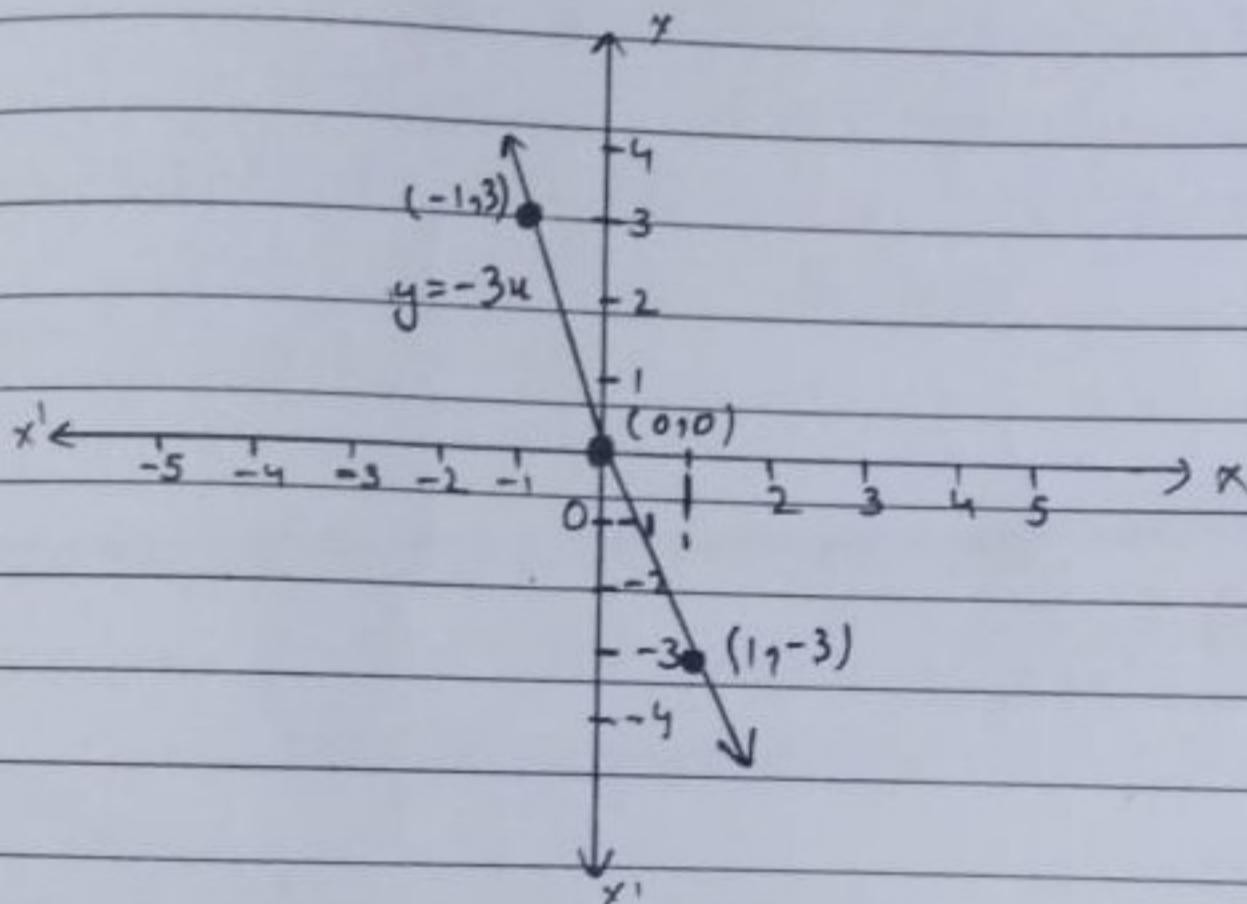
20
f) y+3x=0
y=-3x
Table:-
x | 1 | -1 | 0
y | -3 | 3 | 0
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(-1,3)
y=-3x
(0,0)
(1,-3)
x'
x
y
y'
g)
2x+6=0
2x=-6
x=-6/2
x=-3
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x=-3
Instructor'
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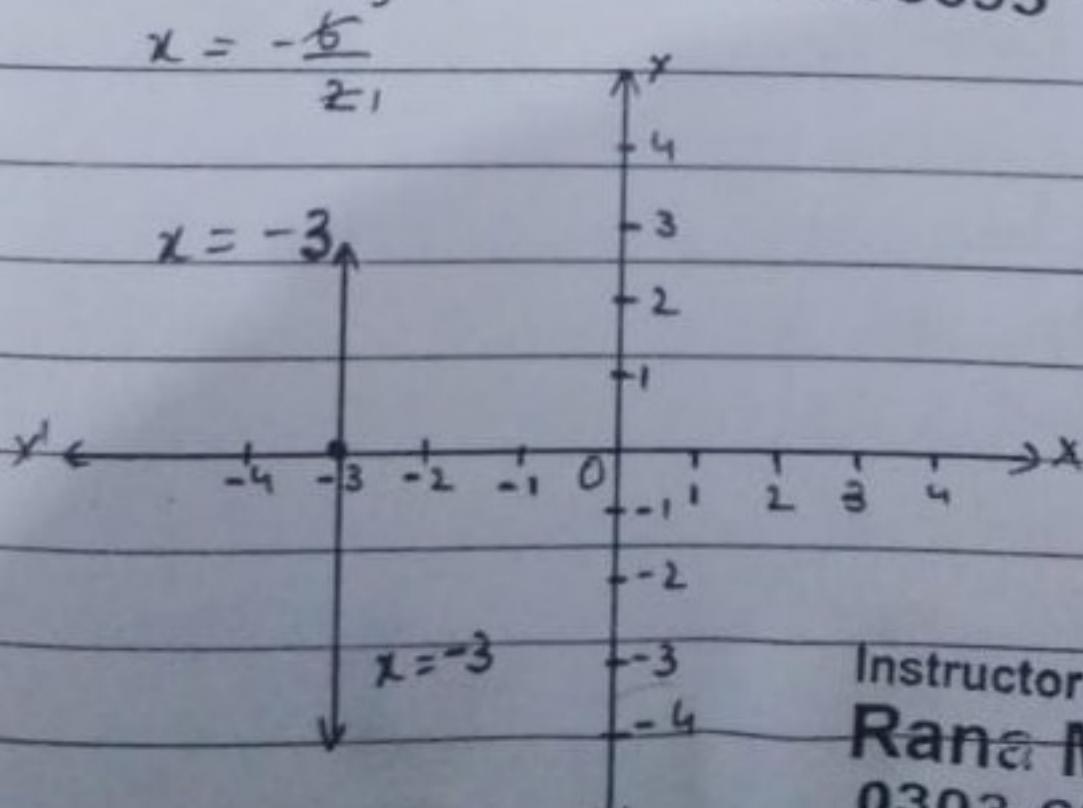
xi) Conversion:-

a) Km to mile/mile to km:-

1 km = 0.62 miles

1 mile = 1.6 km

b) Hactare to Acre/Acre to Hactare:-

1 Hactare = 2.5 Acre

1 Acre = 0.4 Hactare.

c) US Dollar to PKR :-

1 US $ = 66.46 Rupees

d) C to F/F = C:-

$$C = \frac{5}{9}(F-32)$$

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

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xii) Note:-

- (x,y) is an ordered in which 1st element is x and 2nd element is y. such that $(x,y) \neq (y,x)$ where, $x \neq y$.
- $(2,3)$ and $(3,2)$ are two different ordered pair.
- $(x,y) = (m,n)$ only if $x = m$ and $y = n$
- Each point P of Plane can be identified by the coodinates of the pair (x,y) and is represented by $P(x,y)$.
- All the points of plane hay y-coodinate $y=0$ if the lie on x-axis i.e., $P(-2,0)$ lies on x-axis.

• All the points of plane have x-coordinate $x=0$ if they lie on y-axis i.e, $(0,3)$ lies on y-axis.

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xiii) Review Ex 8:-

1- Choose the correct options.

(i) If $(x-1, y+1) = (0,0)$ then (x,y) is,
(a) ✓ $(1,-1)$ (b) $(-1,1)$ (c) $(1,1)$ (d) $(-1,-1)$

(ii) If $(x,0) = (0,y)$, then (x,y) is,
(a) $(0,1)$ (b) $(1,0)$ (c) ✓ $(0,0)$ (d) $(1,1)$

(iii) Point $(2,-3)$ lies in quardrant,
(a) I (b) II (c) ✓ III (d) IV

(iv) If $y = 2x+1$, $x=2$ then y is,
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) ✓ 5

(v) Which ordered pair satisfies the equation $y=2x$?
(a) ✓ $(1,2)$ (b) $(2,1)$ (c) $(2,2)$ (d) $(0,1)$

2- Identify the following which statement as true or false?

(i) The point $O(0,0)$ is in quadrant III
False.

(ii) The point $P(2,0)$ lie on x-axis. True.

(iii) The graph of $x=-2$ is a verticle line. True.

(iv) $3-y=0$ is a horizontal line. True.

(v) The point $Q(-1,2)$ is in qaudrant III.
False.

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(vi) The point R(−1, −2) is in quadrant IV. False.

(vii) $y=x$ is a line on which origin lies. True.

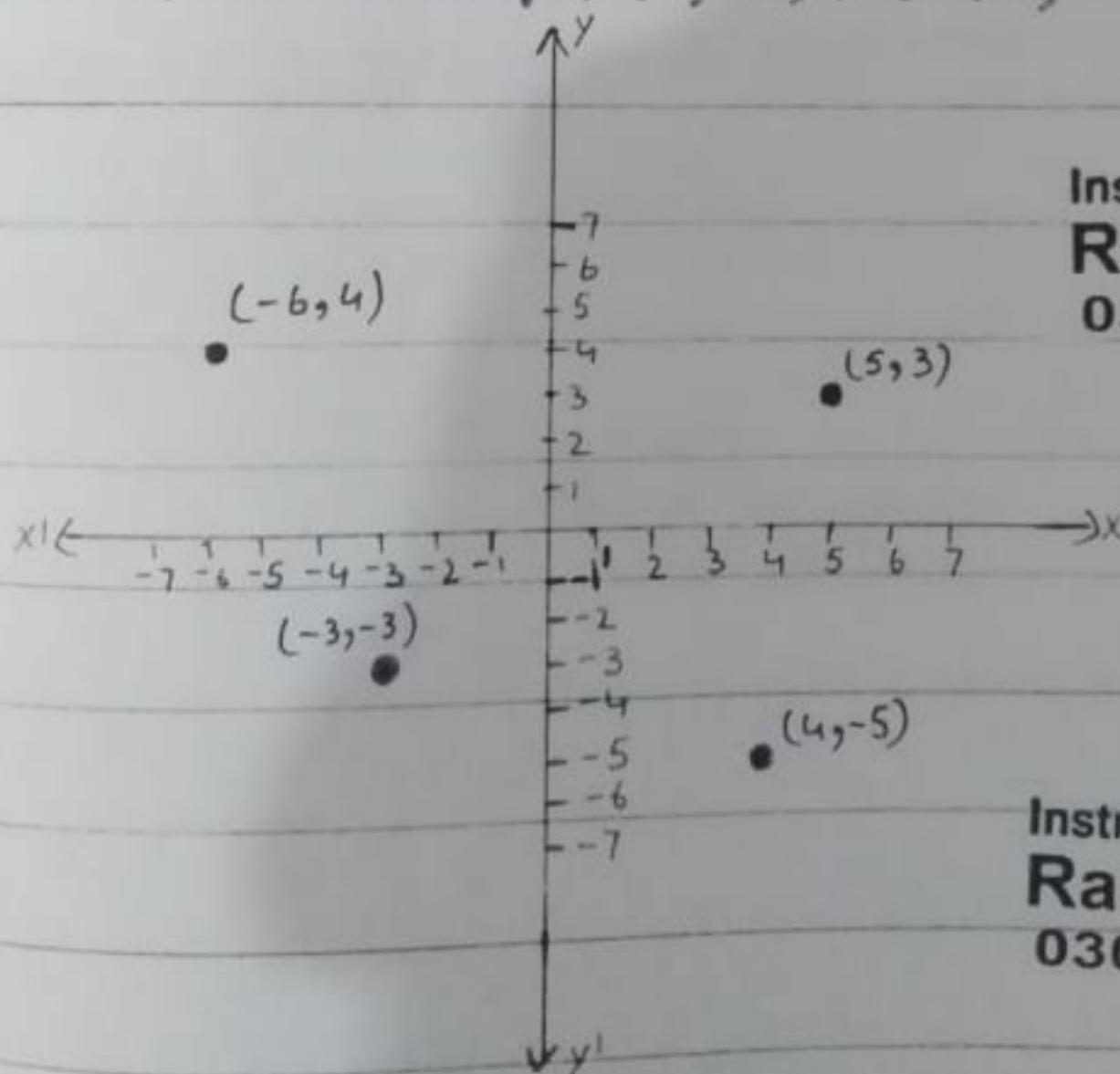
(viii) The point P(1,1) lies on the line $x+y=0$ False.

(ix) The point S(1,−3) lies in quadrant III False.

(x) The point R(0, 1) lies on x-axis. False.

3− Draw the following graph on graph paper.

(−3,−3), (−6,4), (4,−5), (5,3)

(−6,4) (5,3) (−3,−3) (4,−5)

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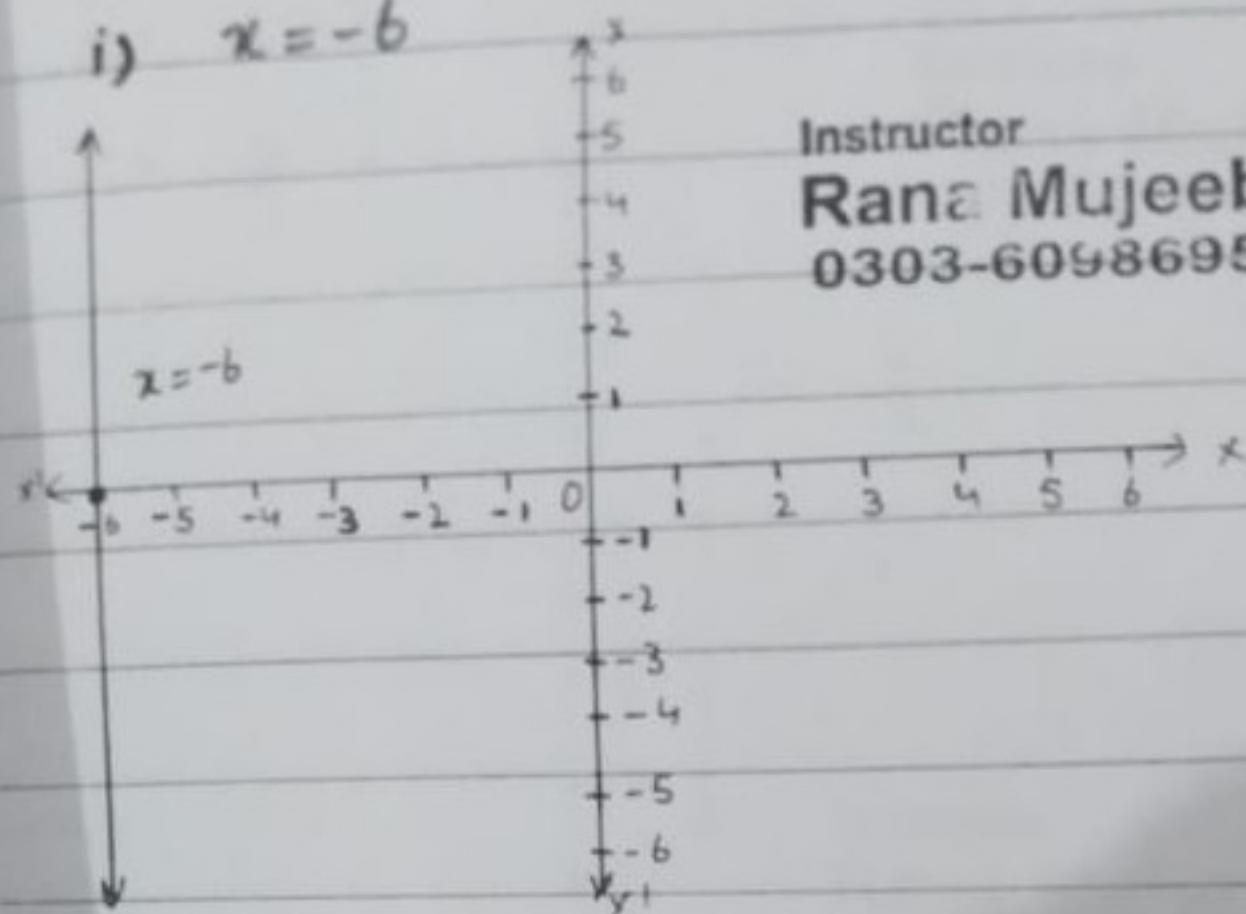
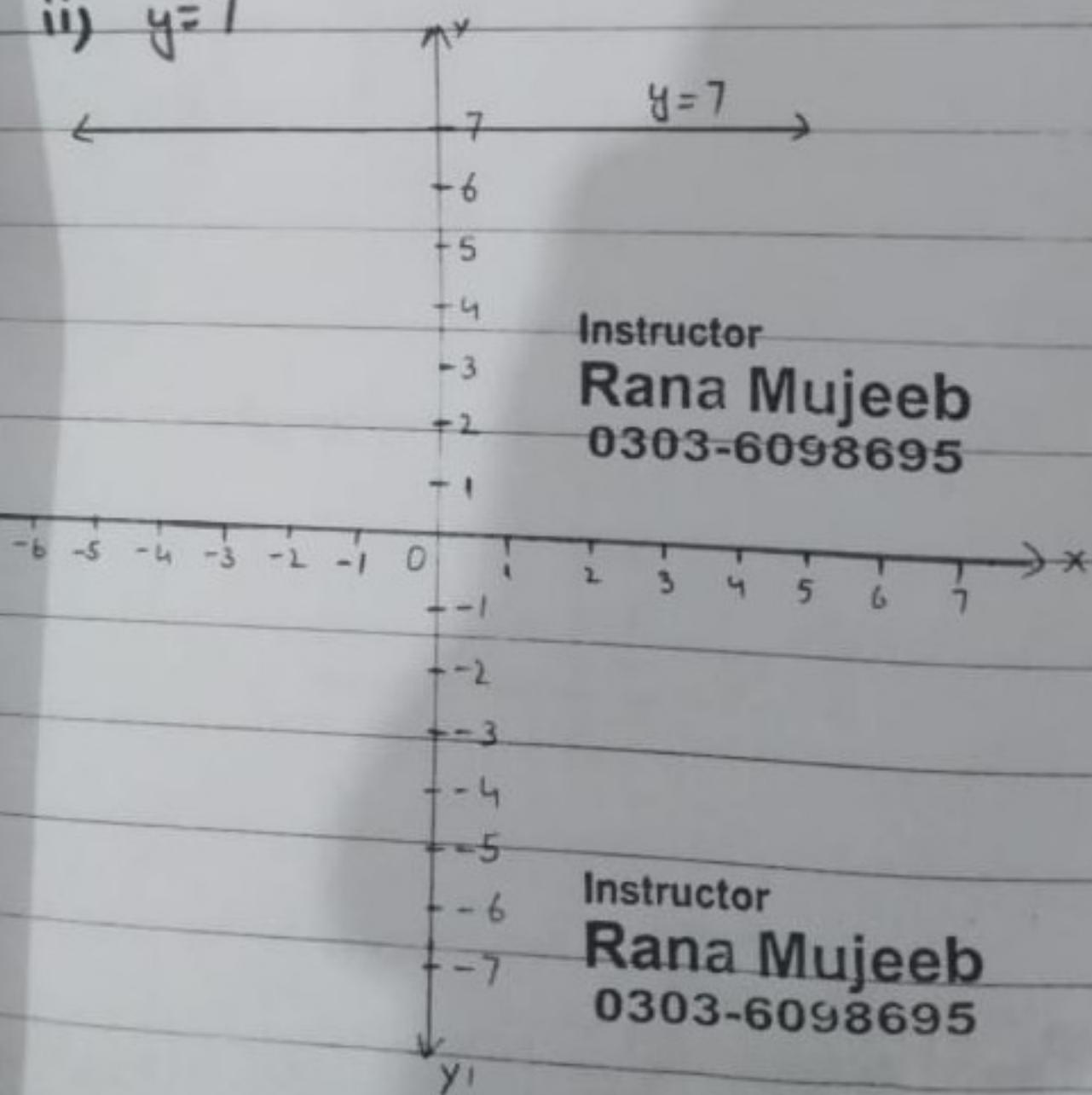
4− Draw the graph of the following:−

DATE

i) x = -6
x = -6
y
x'
x
-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
6 5 4 3 2 1 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6
y'
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ii) y = 7
y = 7
y
x'
x
-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7
y'
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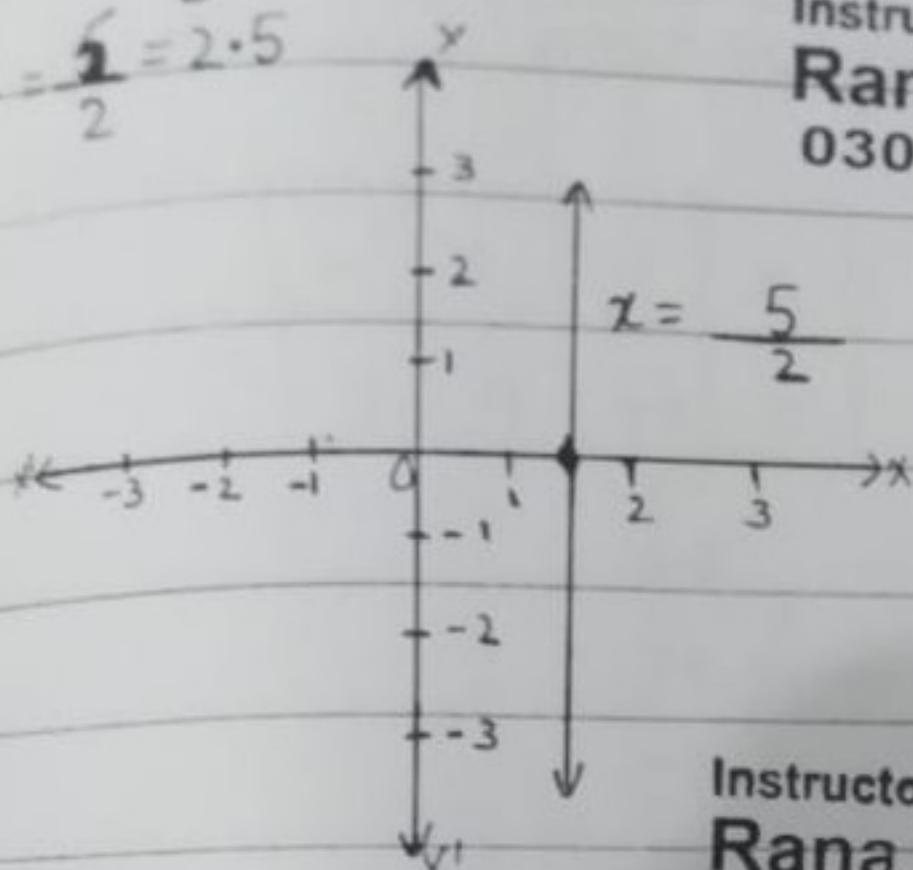
iii) $x = \frac{5}{2}$
$x = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$
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$x = \frac{5}{2}$
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iv) $y = -\frac{9}{2}$
$y = -\frac{9}{2} = -4.5$
$y = -\frac{9}{2}$
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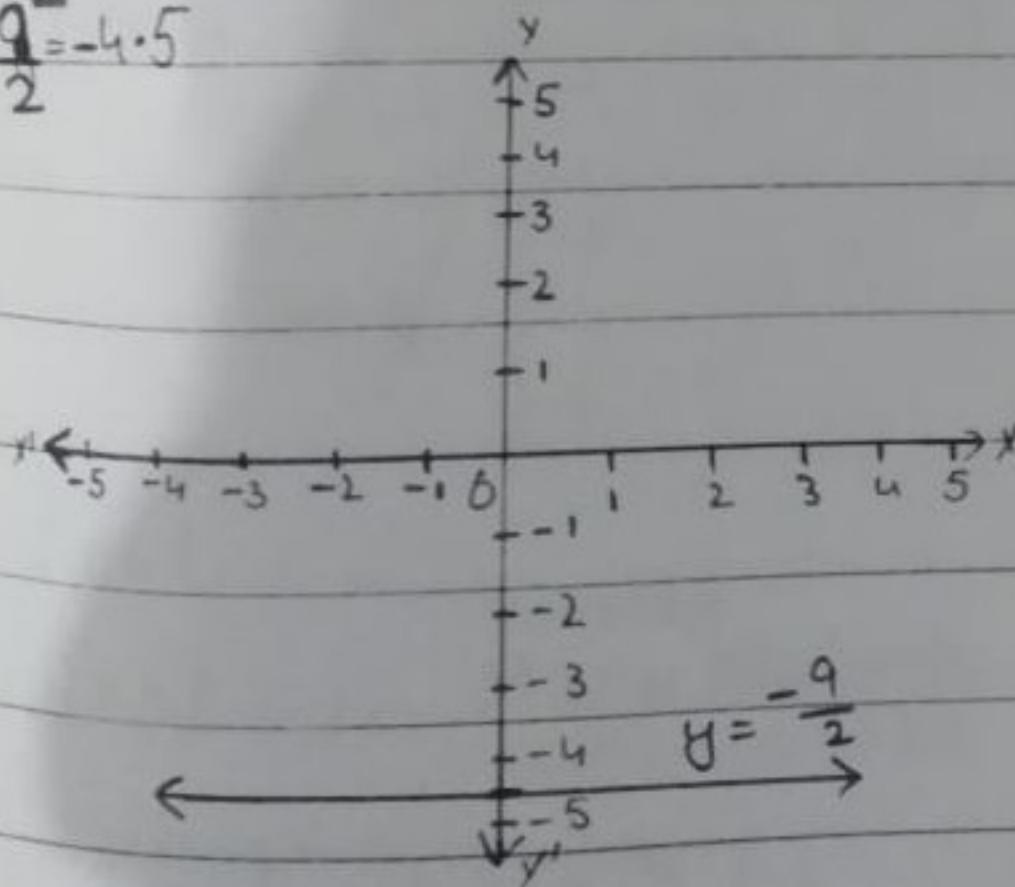

v) $y = 4x$

$y = 4x$

Table:-

x	1	-1	0
y	4	-4	0

vi) $y = -2x + 1$

$y = -2x + 1$

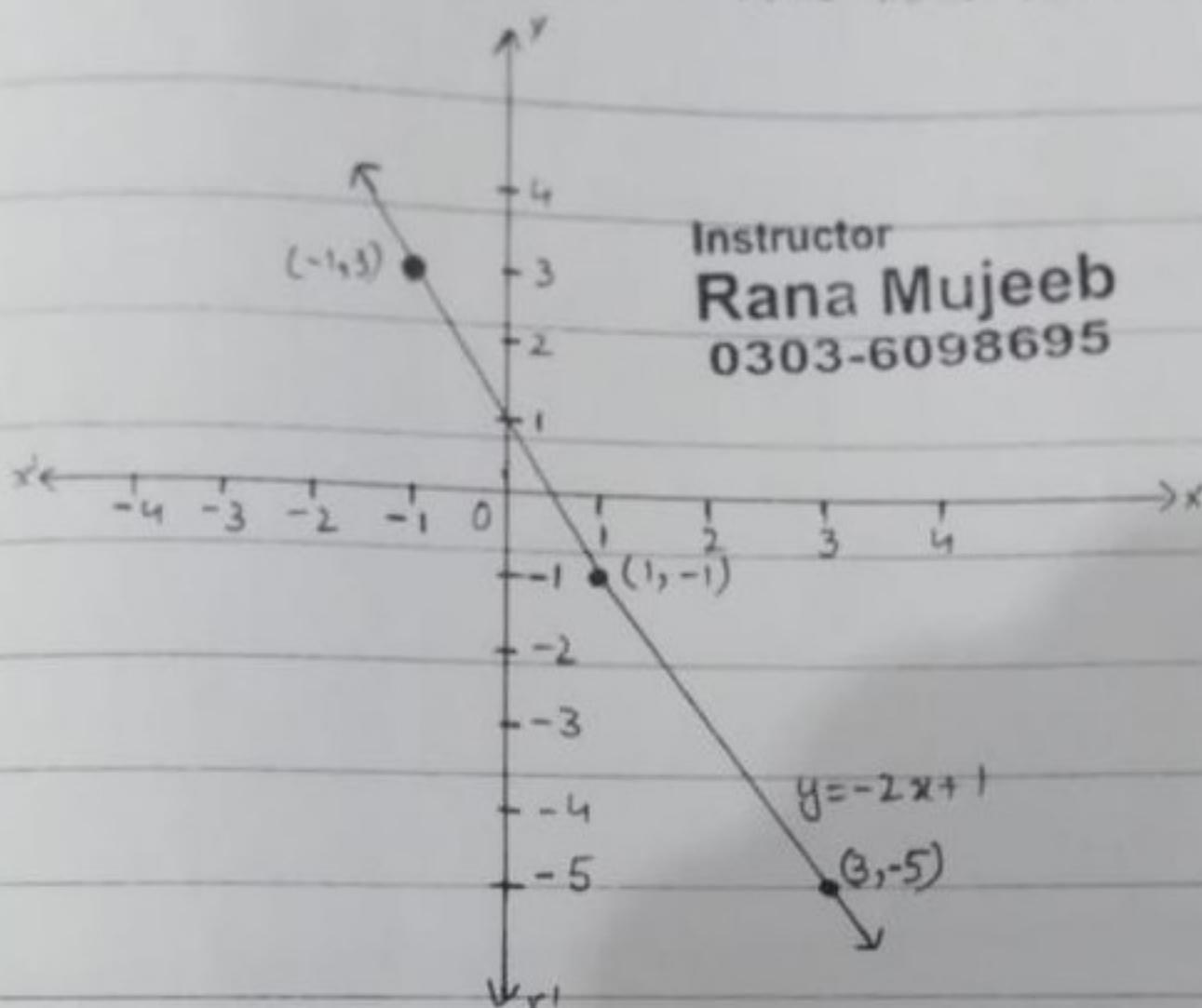



Table:-

x	1	-1	3
y	-1	3	-5

5- Draw the following graph

i) $y = 0.62x$

Table:-

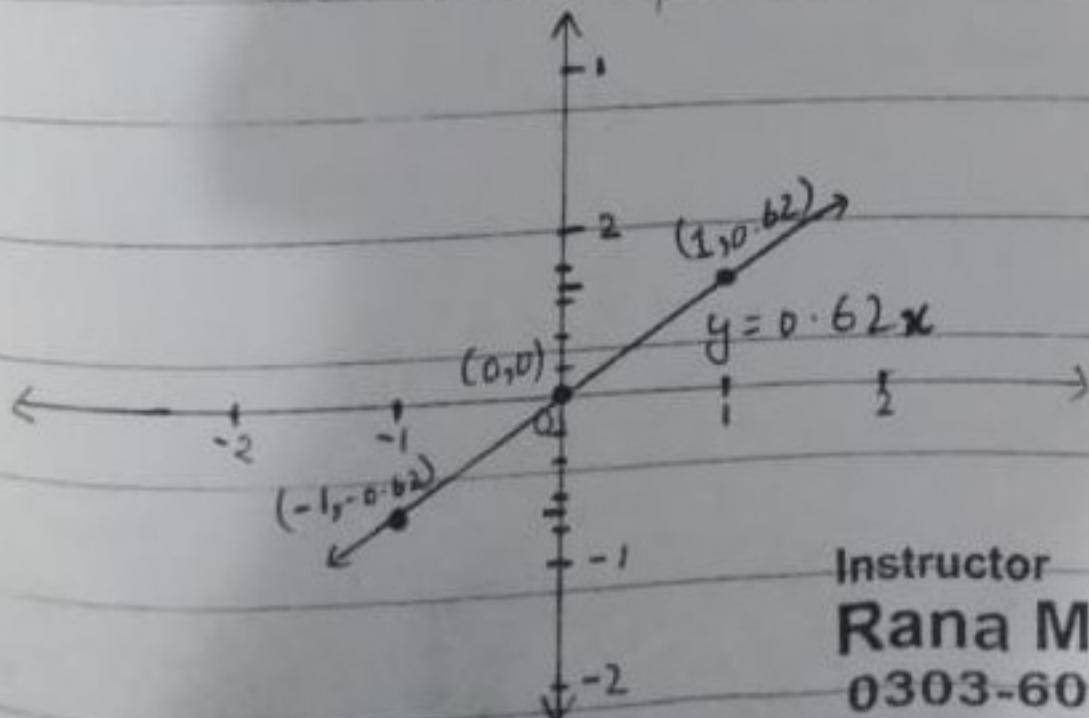
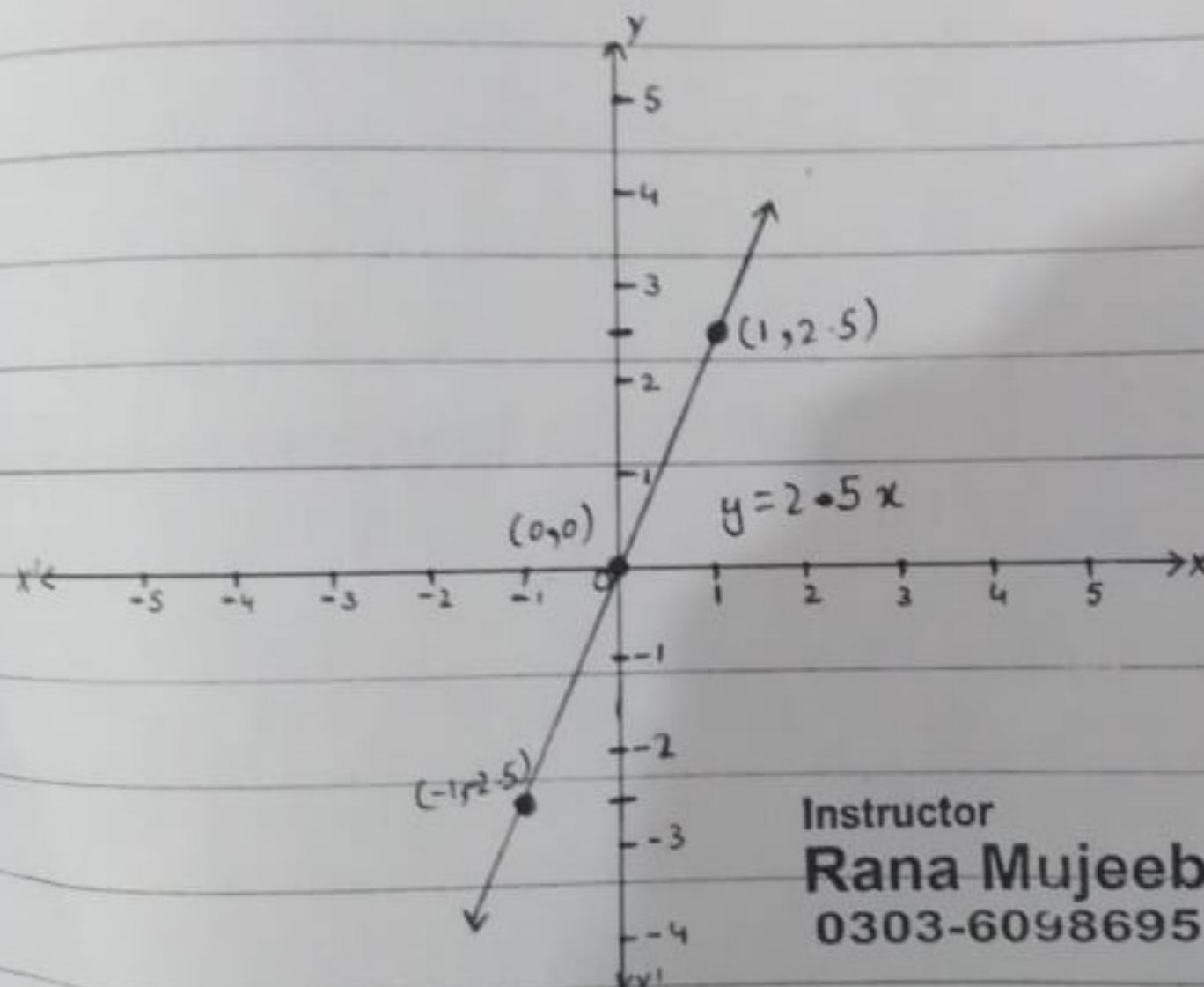
x	1	-1	0
y	0.62	-0.62	0

ii) $y = 2.5x$

Table:-

x	1	-1	0
y	2.5	-2.5	0

Chapter No 9-
"Introduction to Coordinate Geometry."

Basic Concepts:-

(i) Plane Geometry.
(ii) Coordinate geometry.
(iii) Collinear & non-collinear points.
(iv) Triangle.
(v) Types of triangle.
(vi) Parallelogram.
(vii) Rectangle.
(viii) Square.
(ix) Distance Formula.
(x) Mid-point Formula.
(xi) Ex 9.1.
(xii) Ex 9.2 (Q1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10 (only))
(xiii) Ex 9.3 (Q1 (only))
(xiv) Review Ex 9.

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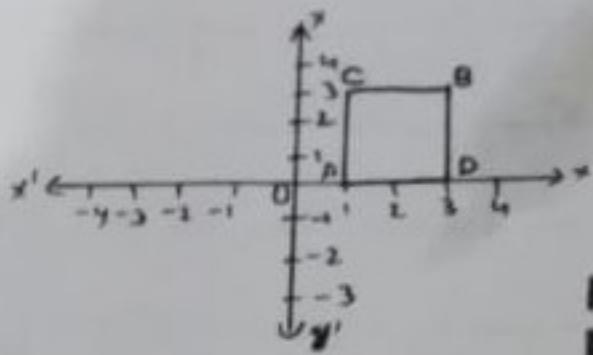
(i) Plane Geometry:-

The study of geometrical shapes in a plane is called plane geometry.

e.g.,

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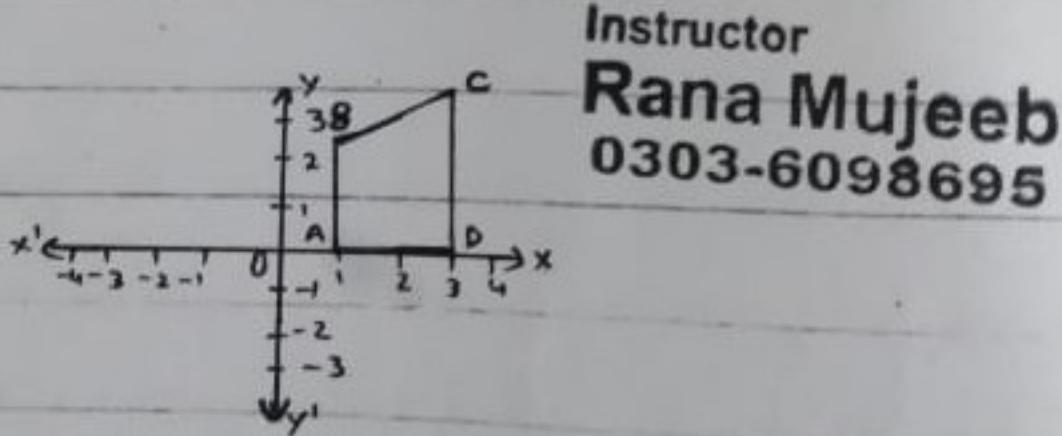
(ii) Coordinate Geometry:-

Coordinate geometry is the study of geometrical shapes in the Cartesian plane (coordinate plane.).

e.g.,

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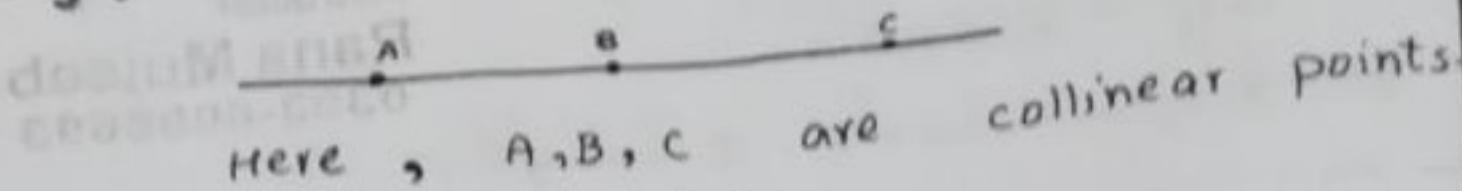
(iii) Collinear & non-collinear points:-

- Collinear points:-

The points which lie on the same straight line is called collinear points.

e.g.,

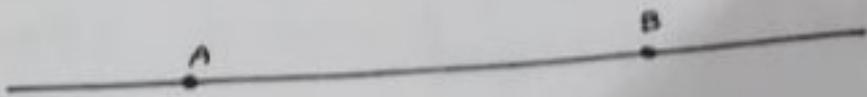
A B C

Here, A, B, C are collinear points.

- **Non-Collinear Points:-**

The points which do not lie on the same straight line is called non-collinear points.

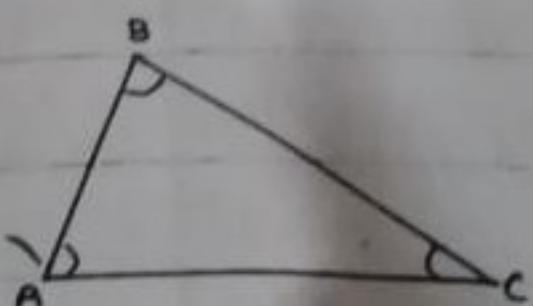
e.g.,

A B

C

Here, A, B are collinear and C is non collinear.

(iv) Triangle:-

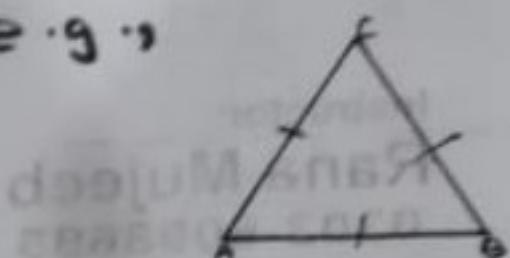
A geometrical closed shape having three sides and three angles is called triangle.

e.g.,

(v) Types of triangles:-

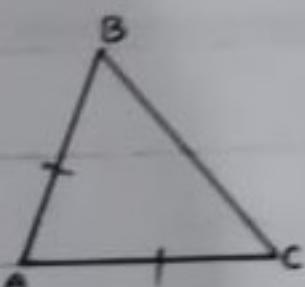
• By Sides:-

(a) Equilateral triangle:-

A triangle with all the sides of equal length is called equilateral triangle.

e.g.,

(b) Isoscele triangle:-

A triangle with two sides of equal length is called isoscele triangle.

e.g.,

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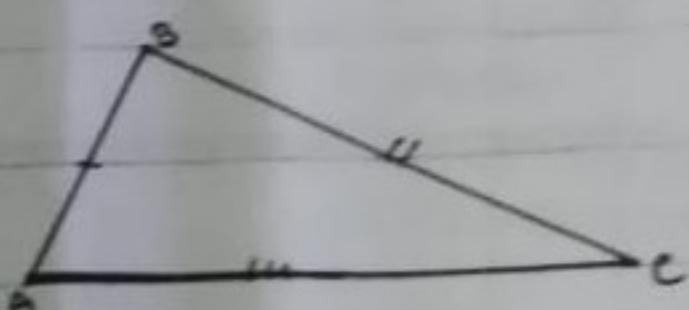
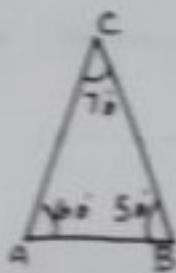
(c) Scalene triangle:-

A triangle with all the sides of different length is called scalene triangle.

e.g.,

• By Angles:-

(a) Acute angled triangle:-

A triangle with all the interior angles measuring less than 90° is called acute angled triangle.

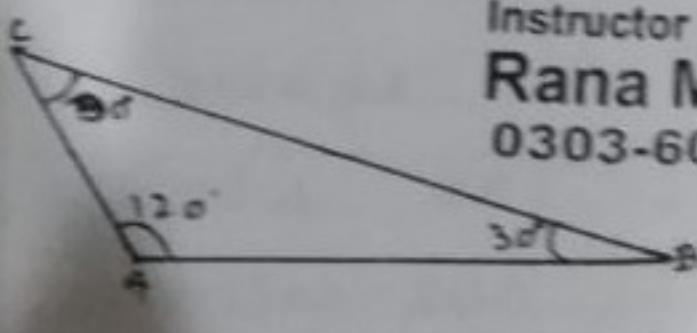
e.g.,

(b) Right angled triangle:-

A triangle with one interior angle measuring 90° is called right angled triangle.

e.g.,

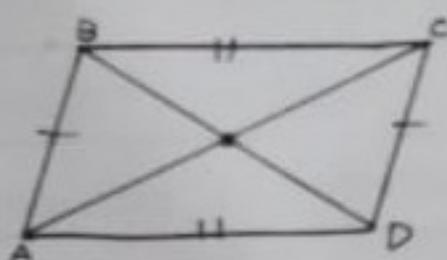
(c) Obtuse angled triangle:-

A triangle with one interior angle measuring greater than 90° is called obtuse angled triangle.

e.g.,

(vi) Parallelogram:-

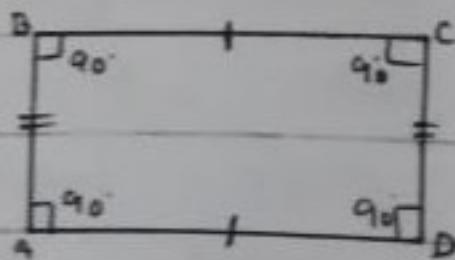
In a parallelogram,

- Opposite sides are parallel.
- Opposite angles are equal.
- The diagonals bisect each other.

e.g.,

(vii) Rectangle:-

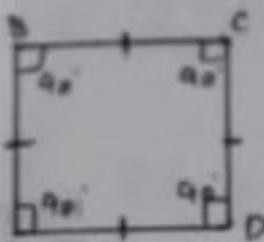
A figure formed in the plane by four non-collinear points is called rectangle. if,

- Its opposite sides are equal in length
- The angle at each vertex is of measure 90°.

e.g.,

(viii) Square:-

A square is a closed figure in the plane formed by four non-collinear points. such that lengths of all sides

are equal and measure of each angle is 90°.

e.g.,

(ix) Distance Formula:-

If $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ are two points and d is the distance between them, then

$$d = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$$

(x) Mid-point Formula:-

If $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ are two points in the plane, then the mid-point $R(x, y)$ of the line segment PQ, is

$$R(x, y) = R\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right).$$

(xi) Ex 9.1:-

1:- Find the distance between the following pairs of points.

(a) A(9,2), B(7,2)

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(7-9)^2 + (2-2)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (0)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{4+0}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{4}$

$\boxed{|AB| = 2}$

(b) A(2,-6), B(3,-6)

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (-6-(-6))^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-6+6)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{1 + (0)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{1+0}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{1}$

$\boxed{|AB| = 1}$

(c) A(-8,1), B(6,1).

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(6-(-8))^2 + (1-1)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(6+8)^2 + (0)^2}$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(14)^2 + 0}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(14)^2}$$
$$\boxed{|AB| = 14}$$

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(d) $A(-4, \sqrt{2}),\ B(-4, -3)$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(-4-(-4))^2 + (-3-\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(-4+4)^2 + (-3-\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (-3-\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{0 + (-3-\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(-3-\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(-1)^2(3+\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{1(3+\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$\boxed{|AB| = 3+\sqrt{2}}$$

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(e) $A(3, -11),\ B(3, -4)$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(3-3)^2 + (-4-(-11))^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (-4+11)^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{0 + (7)^2}$$
$$|AB| = \sqrt{(7)^2}$$
$$\boxed{|AB| = 7}$$

(f) $A(0,0)$, $B(0,-5)$

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(0-0)^2 + (-5-0)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (-5)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{0+25}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{25}$

$|AB| = 5$

2:- Let P be the point on x-axis with x-component a and Q be the point on y-axis with y-coordiant b as given below. Find the distance b/w P and Q.

(i) $a = 9, b = 7$

Here

P is $(9,0)$, Q is $(0,7)$.

$d = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(0-9)^2 + (7-0)^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(-9)^2 + (7)^2}$

$d = \sqrt{81+49}$

$d = \sqrt{130}$

(ii) $a = 2, b = 3$

Here,

P is $(2, 0)$, Q is $(0, 3)$

$d = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(0-2)^2 + (3-0)^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (3)^2}$

$d = \sqrt{4+9}$

$d = \sqrt{13}$

(iii) $a = -8, b = 6$

Here,

P is $(-8, 0)$, Q is $(0, 6)$

$d = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(0-(-8))^2 + (6-0)^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(0+8)^2 + (6)^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(8)^2 + 36}$

$d = \sqrt{64 + 30}$

$d = \sqrt{100}$

$d = 10$

(iv) $a = -2, b = -3$

Here,

P is $(-2, 0)$, Q is $(0, -3)$

$d = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(0-(-2))^2 + (-3-0)^2}$

$$d = \sqrt{(0+2)^2 + (-3)^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{(2)^2 + 9}$$
$$d = \sqrt{4+9}$$
$$\boxed{d = \sqrt{13}}$$

(v) $a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = 1$

Here,

P is $(\sqrt{2}, 0)$, Q is $(0, 1)$

$$d = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{(0-\sqrt{2})^2 + |1-0|^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2})^2 + (1)^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{2+1}$$
$$\boxed{d = \sqrt{3}}$$

(vi) $a = -9$, $b = -4$

Here,

P is $(-9, 0)$, Q is $(0, -4)$

$$d = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{(0-(-9))^2 + (-4-0)^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{(0+9)^2 + (-4)^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{(9)^2 + 16}$$
$$d = \sqrt{81+16}$$
$$\boxed{d = \sqrt{97}}$$

(xiv) Ex 9.2:—

1:— Let,

A is $(5,-2)$, B is $(5,4)$, C is $(-4,1)$.

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(5-5)^2+(4-(-2))^2} = \sqrt{0+36} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

$|BC| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{(-4-5)^2+(1-4)^2} = \sqrt{81+9} = \sqrt{90}$

$|CA| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|CA| = \sqrt{(5-(-4))^2+(-2-1)^2} = \sqrt{81+9} = \sqrt{90}$

Here,

two sides are equal. So, it is an isoscele triangle.

2:— Let,

A is $(-1,1)$, B is $(5,4)$, C is $(2,-2)$,
D is $(-4,1)$

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(5-(-1))^2+(4-1)^2} = \sqrt{36+9} = \sqrt{45}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{(2-5)^2+(-2-4)^2} = \sqrt{9+36} = \sqrt{45}$

$|CD| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|CD| = \sqrt{(-4-2)^2+(1-(-2))^2} = \sqrt{36+9} = \sqrt{45}$

$|AD| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AD| = \sqrt{(-4-(-1))^2+(1-1)^2} = \sqrt{9+0} = \sqrt{9} = 3$

Here, three sides are equal. So, it is not a square.

3:- Let,

A is(1,3), B is(4,2), C is(-2,6)

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (2-3)^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{(-2-4)^2 + (6-2)^2} = \sqrt{36+16} = \sqrt{52}$

$|CA| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|CA| = \sqrt{(1-(-2))^2 + (3-6)^2} = \sqrt{9+9} = \sqrt{18}$

According to phythagoras theoram,

$(Hyp.)^2 = (Base)^2 + (Prep)^2$

Now,

$|AB|^2 = 10$

$|BC|^2 = 52$

$|CA|^2 = 18$

Hence,

(i) $10+18 \neq 52$

(ii) $10+52 \neq 18$

(iii) $18+52 \neq 10$

So, it is not a right angled triangle.

4:- Here,

A is(4,10), B is(1,1), C is(-2,-8)

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(1-4)^2 + (1-10)^2} = \sqrt{9+81} = \sqrt{90}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2+(-8-1)^2} = \sqrt{9+81} = \sqrt{90}$

$|CA| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|CA| = \sqrt{(4-(-2))^2+(10-(-8))^2} = \sqrt{36+324} = \sqrt{360}$

As,

$|AB| + |BC| = |CA|$

$\sqrt{90} + \sqrt{90} = \sqrt{360}$

$\sqrt{9\times10} + \sqrt{9\times10} = \sqrt{36\times10}$

$3\sqrt{10} + 3\sqrt{10} = 6\sqrt{10}$

$6\sqrt{10} = 6\sqrt{10}$

So, the points A, B, C are collinear.

6:— Here,

C is $(-2, 15)$, A is $(0, 7)$, B is $(3, -5)$

$|CA| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|CA| = \sqrt{(0-(-2))^2+(7-15)} = \sqrt{4+64} = \sqrt{68}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(3-0)^2+(-5-7)^2} = \sqrt{9+144} = \sqrt{153}$

$|CB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2+|y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|CB| = \sqrt{(3-(-2))^2+(-5-15)^2} = \sqrt{25+400} = \sqrt{425}$

As,

$|CA| + |AB| = |CB|$

$\sqrt{68} + \sqrt{153} = \sqrt{425}$

$\sqrt{4\times17} + \sqrt{9\times17} = \sqrt{25\times17}$

$2\sqrt{17} + 3\sqrt{17} = 5\sqrt{17}$

$5\sqrt{17} = 5\sqrt{17}$

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So, the points A, B, C are collinear.

10:— Here,

C is $(-3, 6)$, P is $(1, 3)$

$|CP| = \sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$

$|CP| = \sqrt{(1-(-3))^2+(3-6)^2}$

$|CP| = \sqrt{(1+3)^2+(-3)^2}$

$|CP| = \sqrt{(4)^2+9}$

$|CP| = \sqrt{16+9}$

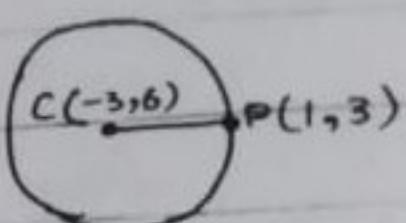
$|CP| = \sqrt{25}$

$|CP| = 5$

C(−3,6) P(1,3)

Diametre $= 2 \times |CP|$

Diametre $= 2 \times 5$

Diametre = 10

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(xiii) Ex 9.3:—

1:— Find the mid-point of the line segment joining each of the following pairs of points:—

(a) A(9, 2), B(7, 2)

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

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" " " $= \left(\frac{9+7}{2}, \frac{2+2}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{16}{2}, \frac{4}{2}\right)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB}$ = $(8, 2)$

(b) $A(2, -6)$, $B(3, -6)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{2+3}{2}, \frac{-6+(-6)}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{-6-6}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(2.5, \frac{-12}{2}\right)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (2.5, -6)$

(c) $A(-8, 1)$, $B(6, 1)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{-8+6}{2}, \frac{1+1}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{-2}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (-1, 1)$

(d) $A(-4, 9)$, $B(-4, -3)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

" " $= \left(\frac{-4+(-4)}{2}, \frac{9+(-3)}{2}\right)$

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" " " $= \left(\frac{-4-4}{2}, \frac{9-3}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{-8}{2}, \frac{6}{2}\right)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (-4, 3)$

(e) $A(3,-11), B(3,-4)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{3+3}{2}, \frac{-11+(-4)}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{6}{2}, \frac{-11-4}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(3, \frac{-15}{2}\right)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (3, -7.5)$

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(f) $A(0,0), B(0,-5)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{0+0}{2}, \frac{0+(-5)}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(\frac{0}{2}, \frac{0-5}{2}\right)$

" " " $= \left(0, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (0, -2.5)$

(xiv)

Review Ex 9:-

1:- Choose the correct answers.

(i) Distance b/w points (0,0) and (1,1) is;
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 **(d) $\sqrt{2}$**

(ii) Distance b/w points (1,0) and (0,1) is;
(a) 0 (b) 1 **(c) $\sqrt{2}$** (d) 2

(iii) Mid-point of points (2,2) and (0,0) is;
(a) (1,1) (b) (1,0) (c) (0,1) (d) (−1,−1)

(iv) Mid-point of points (2,−2) and (−2,2) is;
(a) (2,2) (b) (−2,−2) **(c) (0,0)** (d) (1,1)

(v) A triangle having all sides equal is called;
(a) Isoscele (b) Scalene
(c) Equilateral (d) None of these.

(vi) A triangle having all sides different is called;
(a) Isoseele **(b) Scalence**
(c) Equilateral (d) None of these.

2:- Answer the following, which is true and which is false.

(i) A line has two end points. False
(ii) A line segment has one end point. False
(iii) A triangle is formed from three collinear points. False

(iv) Each side of a triangle has two collinear vertices. True.

(v) The end points of each side of rectangle are collinear. True

(vi) All the points that lie on the x-axis are collinear. True.

(vii) Origin is the only point collinear with the points of both the axes separately. True.

3- Find the distance b/w the following pairs of points.

(i) (6,3),(3,-3)

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Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Let,

A is (6,3), B is (3,-3)

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(3-6)^2 + (-3-3)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-6)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{9+36}$

$\boxed{|AB| = \sqrt{45}}$

(ii) (7,5), (1,-1)

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Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Let,

A is (7,5), B is (1,-1)

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2-x_1|^2 + |y_2-y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(1-7)^2 + (-1-5)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-6)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{36 + 36}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{72}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{36 \times 2}$

$\boxed{|AB| = 6\sqrt{2}}$

(iii) $(0,0), (-4,-3)$

Let,

A is $(0,0)$, B is $(-4,-3)$

$|AB| = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(-4-0)^2 + (-3-0)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-3)^2}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{16 + 9}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{25}$

$\boxed{|AB| = 5}$

4:- Find the mid-point b/w following pairs of points.

(i) $(6,6), (4,-2)$

Let,

A is $(6,6)$, B is $(4,-2)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(\frac{6+4}{2}, \frac{6+(-2)}{2}\right)$$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(\frac{10}{2}, \frac{6-2}{2}\right)$$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(5, \frac{4}{2}\right)$$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (5, 2)$

(ii) $(-5,-7), (-7,-5)$

Let,

A is $(-5,-7)$, B is $(-7,-5)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(\frac{-5+(-7)}{2}, \frac{-7+(-5)}{2}\right)$$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(\frac{-5-7}{2}, \frac{-7-5}{2}\right)$$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(\frac{-12}{2}, -\frac{12}{2}\right)$$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (-6, -6)$

(iii) $(8, 0), (0, -12)$

Let,

A is $(8, 0)$, B is $(0, -12)$

Mid-point of $\overline{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(\frac{8+0}{2}, \frac{0+(-12)}{2}\right)$$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(\frac{8}{2}, \frac{0-12}{2}\right)$$

$$'' \quad '' \quad '' = \left(4, -\frac{12}{2}\right)$$

mid-point of $\overline{AB} = (4, -6)$

Chapter # 10
"Congruent Triangles"

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Q1:- Define congruent triangle?

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Rana Mujeeb
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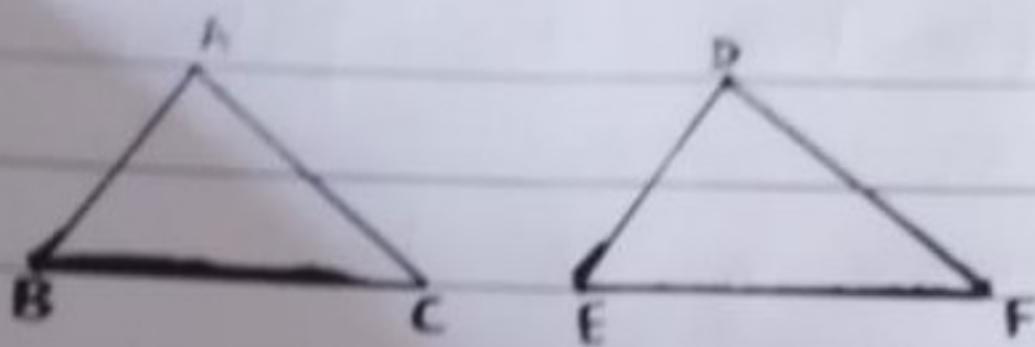
Ans:-

Two triangles are said to be congruent written symbolically as "$\cong$" if their exists a correspondence between them such that all the corresponding sides and angles are congruent i.e.,

$$\text{If} \begin{cases} \overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE} \\ \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF} \\ \overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD} \end{cases} \text{and} \begin{cases} \angle A \cong \angle D \\ \angle B \cong \angle E \\ \angle C \cong \angle F \end{cases}$$

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Q2:-

Define correspondence?

Ans:-

Let there be two triangles ABC and DEF. Out of the total six (1-1) correspondences that can be established between $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, one of the choices is explained below. In the correspondence $\triangle ABC \leftrightarrow \triangle DEF$ it means.,

$$\begin{cases} \angle A \leftrightarrow \angle D \\ \angle B \leftrightarrow \angle E \\ \angle C \leftrightarrow \angle F \end{cases} \text{ and } \begin{cases} \overline{AB} \leftrightarrow \overline{DE} \\ \overline{BC} \leftrightarrow \overline{EF} \\ \overline{AC} \leftrightarrow \overline{DF} \end{cases}$$

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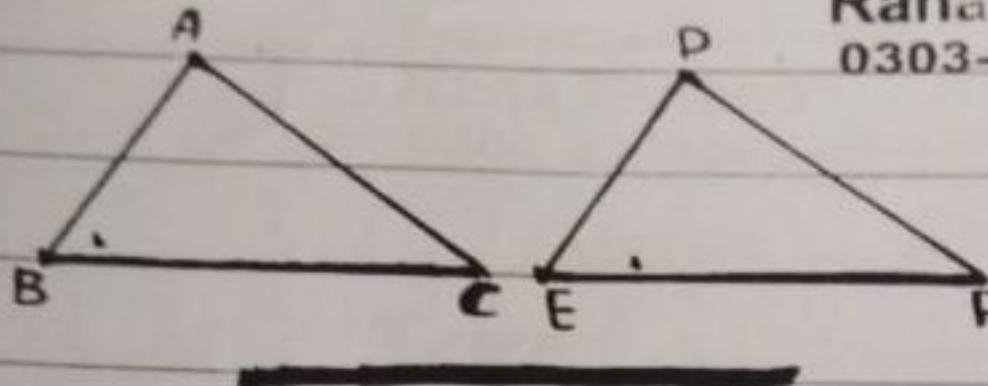
A
D
B C E F

Q3:-

Review Ex 10

1.

Which of the following are true and which are false?

i)

A ray has two end points. **False**

ii)

In a triangle, there can be only one right angle. **True**

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iii)

Three points are said to be collinear, if they lie on same line. **True**

iv)

To parallel lines intersect at a point. **False**

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v)

Two line can intersect only at one point. **True**

vi)

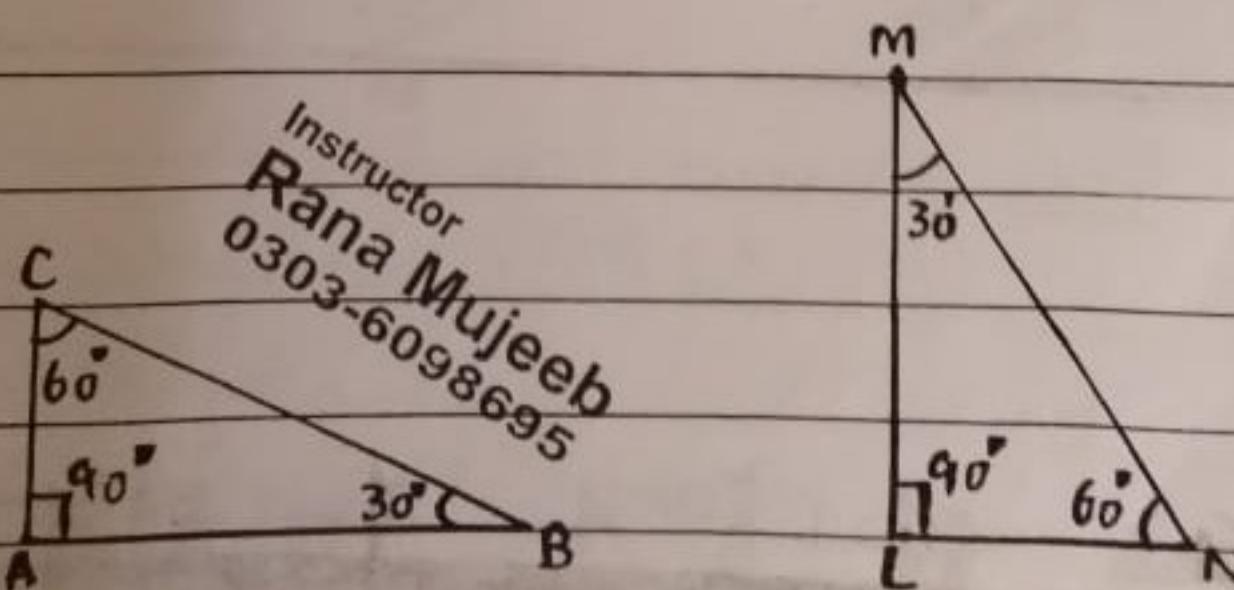
A triangle of conguent sides has non-congruent angles. **False**

2.

If $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta LMN$, then

i)

$m\angle M \cong$ $\underline{m\angle B}$

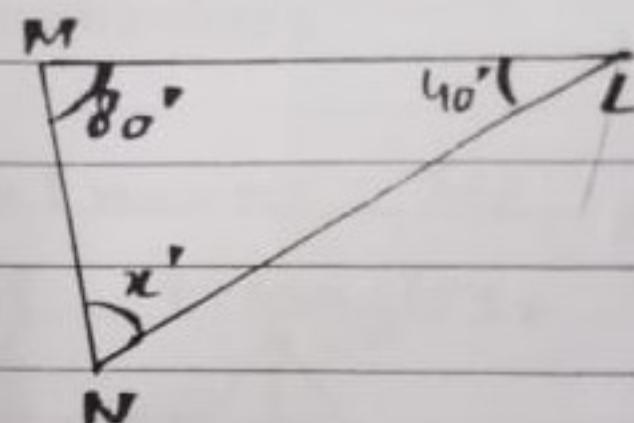
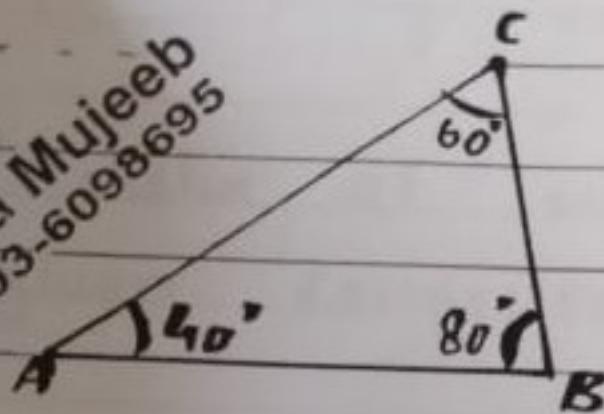
ii)

$m\angle N \cong$ $\underline{m\angle C}$

iii)

$m\angle A \cong$ $\underline{m\angle L}$

3.

If $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta LMN$, then find 'x'.

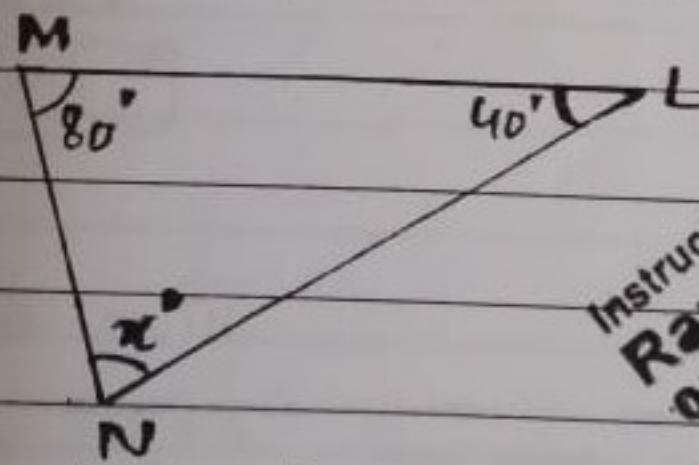
i)

As,

$\angle C \cong \angle N$

$60^\circ = x$

$\boxed{x = 60}$

ii)

If ΔLMN, then find 'x'.

Sum of Angles of triangle $= 180^\circ$

$m\angle M + m\angle L + m\angle N = 180^\circ$

$80^\circ + 40^\circ + x = 180^\circ$

$120^\circ + x = 180^\circ$

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$x = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$

$\boxed{x = 60^\circ}$

4.

Find value of unknowns for the given congruent triangles.

As,

$\angle B \cong \angle C$

$55 = 5x + 5$

$55 - 5 = 5x$

$50 = 5x$

$50/5 = x$

$10 = x$

$\boxed{x = 10^\circ}$

As,

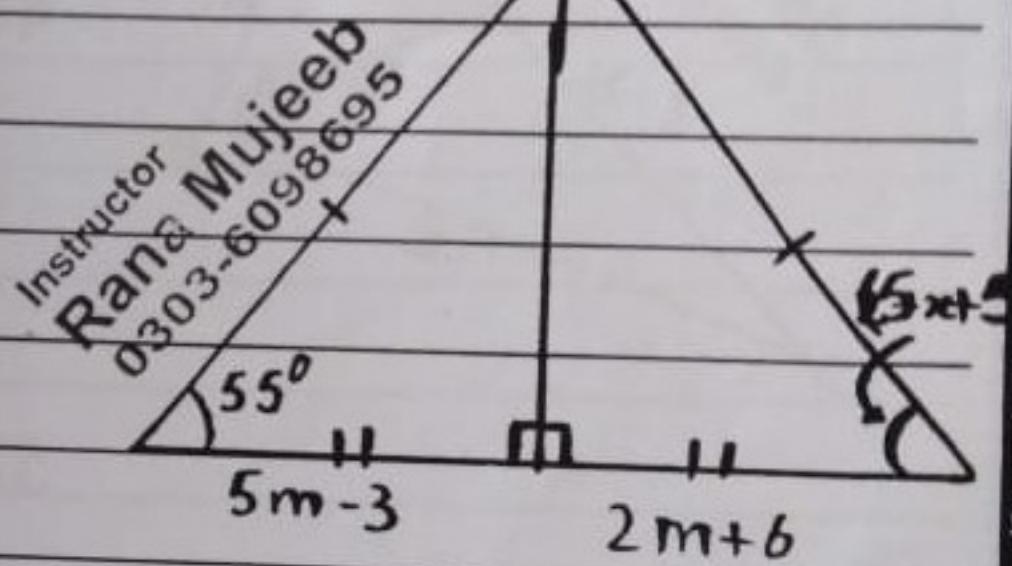
$\overline{BD} \cong \overline{DC}$

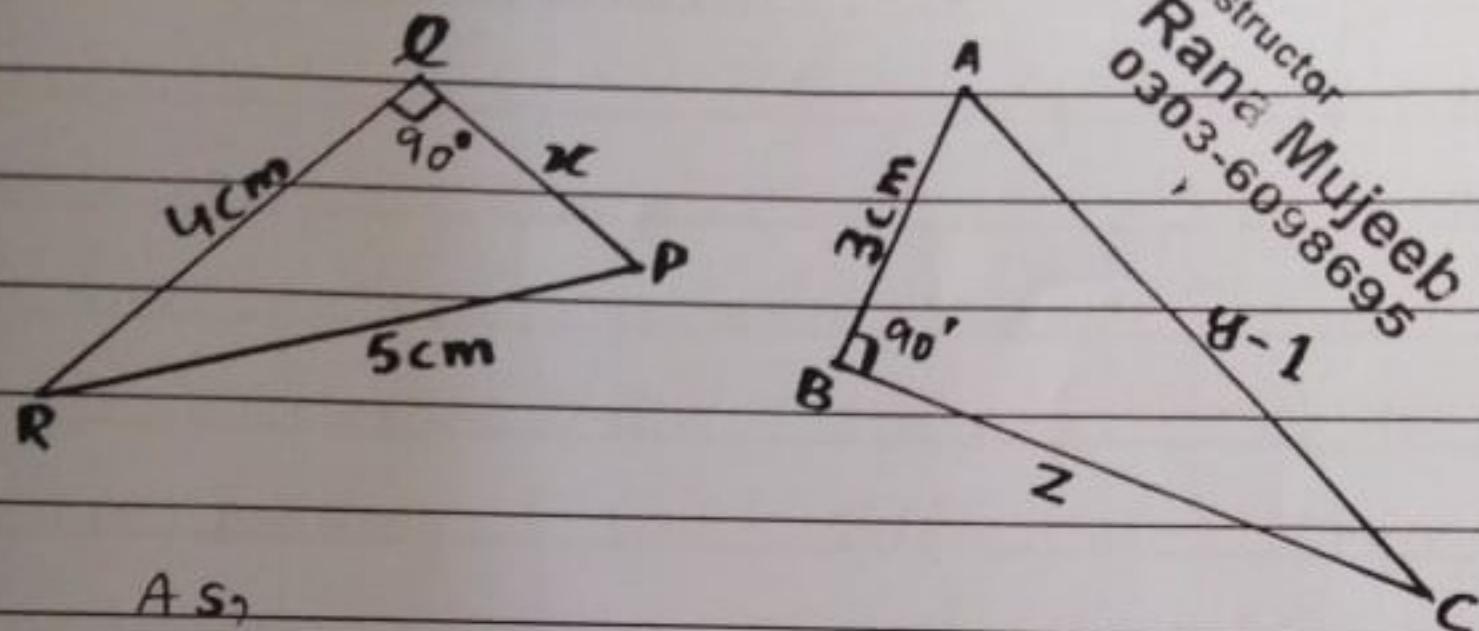
$5m - 3 = 2m + 6$

$5m - 2m = 6 + 3$

$3m = 9$

$m = \frac{9}{3}$

$\boxed{m = 3}$

5.

If $\Delta PQR \cong \Delta ABC$, then find the unknowns.

As,

$\overline{PR} \cong \overline{AC}$

$5 = y - 1$

$5 + 1 = y$

$\boxed{y = 6}$

As,

$\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{AB}$

$\boxed{x = 3cm}$

As,

$\overline{QR} \cong \overline{BC}$

$4cm = z$

$\boxed{z = 4cm}$

Q4:-

Pastulates.

i)

S.A.S Pastulate:-

If any correspondence of two triangles, if two sides and their included angle of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding two sides and their included angle of other, then triangles are congruent. (S.A.S ≅ S.A.S).

A D
B C E F

ii)

A.S.A Pastulate:-

If any correspondence of two triangles, if one side and any two angles of one triangle are congruent to

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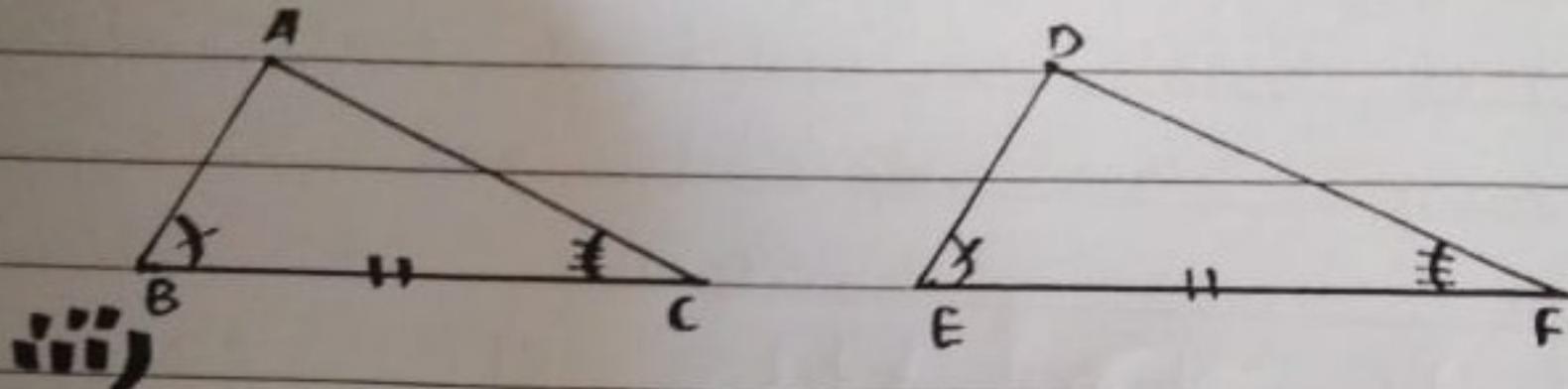
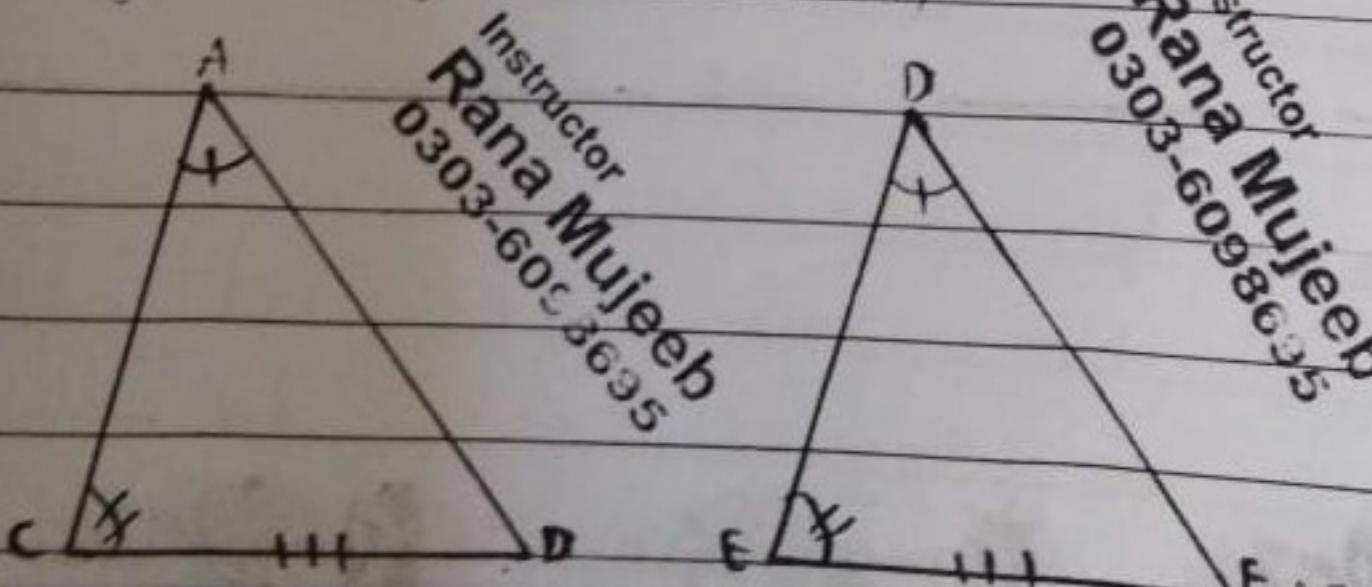
The corresponding side and angles of the other, then the triangles are congruent. (A·S·A ≅ A·S·A).

iii)

S·A·A Postulate:-

If any correspondence of two triangles, if one side and any two angles of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding side and angles of the other, then the triangles are congruent. (S·A·A ≅ S·A·A)

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iv)

S-S-S Pastulate:-

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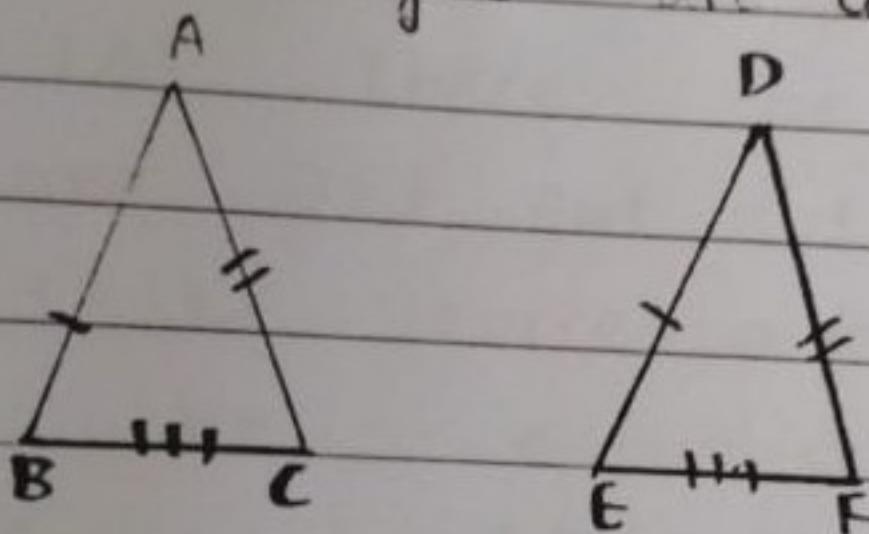
In a correspondence of two triangles, if three sides of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding three sides of the other, then the two triangles are congruent. (S.S.S ≅ S.S.S).

A
D
B C
E F

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v)

H.S Pastulate:-

If in the correspondence of the two right-angled triangles, the hypotenuse and one side of one triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and

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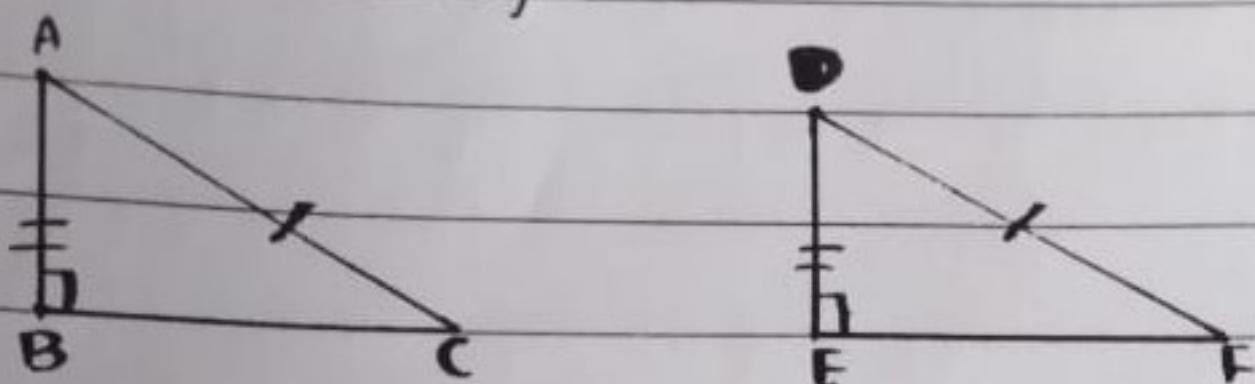
the corresponding side of the other, then the triangles are congruent.

(H.S ≅ H.S)

Q5:- VIP MCQ's:-

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If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite to them are also **congruent**.

Q6:- If one angle of right triangle is of 30° than what is its hypotenuse?

Ans:- If one angle of a right triangle is of 30°, the hypotenuse is twice as long as the side opposite to the angle.

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Chapter No 11

"Parallelograms and Triangles"

Basic Concepts

i. Polygons.
ii. Quadrilaterals.
iii. Trapeziums.
iv. Parallelograms.
v. Rhombus.
vi. Rectangles.
vii. Squares.
viii. Review Ex. 11.
ix. Some Important Concepts.

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i. Polygons:-

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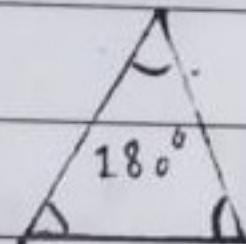
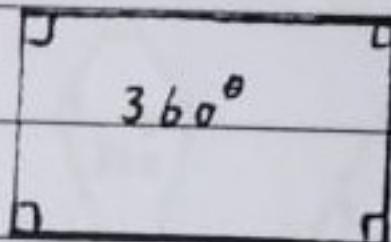
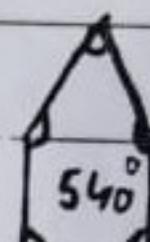
Def:-

The word "polygon" consist of two words, one is "poly" which means "many" and other is "gon" which means "angles." Polygon is a closed figure formed by line-segments.

Example:-

18° — Triangle

360° — Rectangle

540° — Pentagon

720° — Hexagon

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Formula:-

Sum of angles of polygon $= (n-2) \times 180^\circ$

Here, "n" is a number of sides.

ii. Quadrilateral:-

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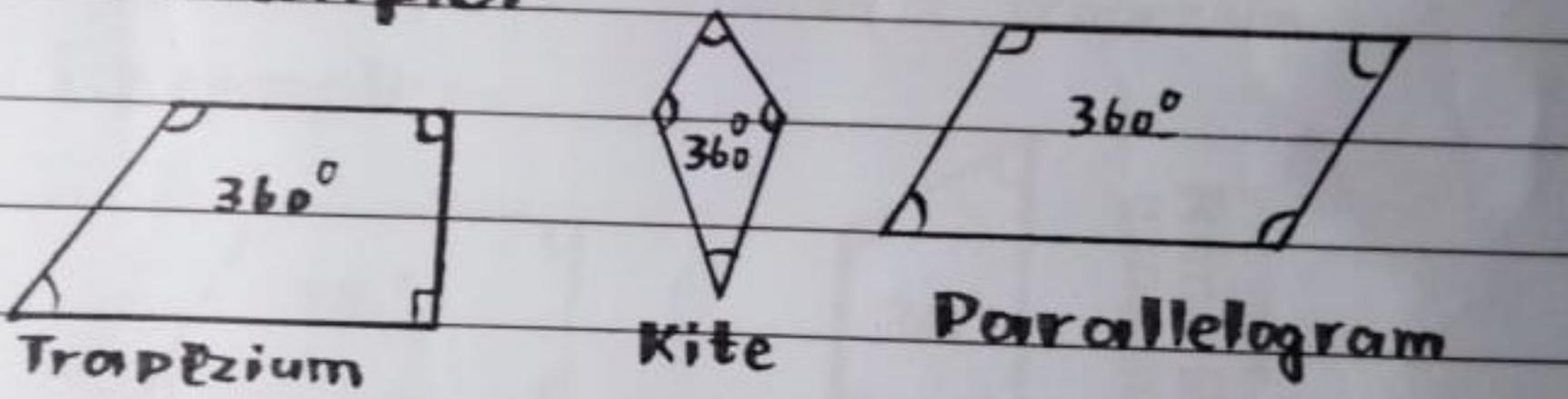
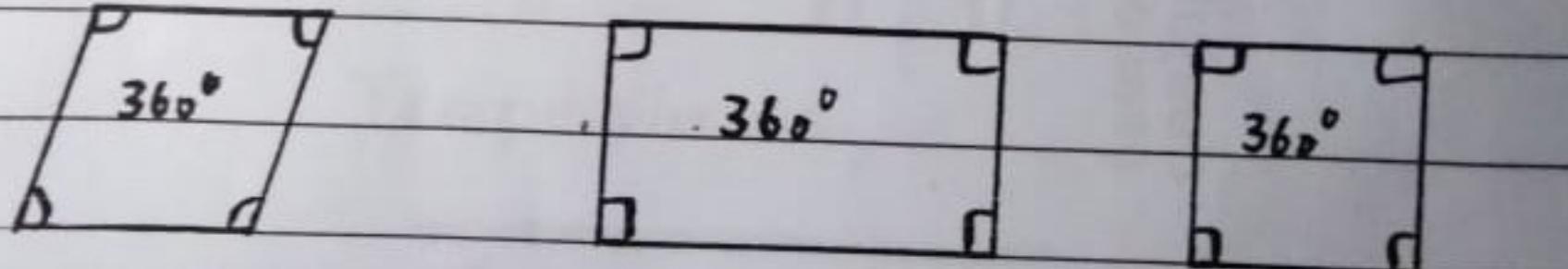
Def:-

The word "quadrilateral" consist of two words, one is "quadri" which means "four" and other is "lateral" which means "sides". A polygon with four sides, four angles and four vertices is called quadrilateral.

Example:-

360°

Trapezium

360°

Kite

360°

Parallelogram

360°

Rhambus

360°

Rectangle

360°

Square

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iii. Trapezium:-

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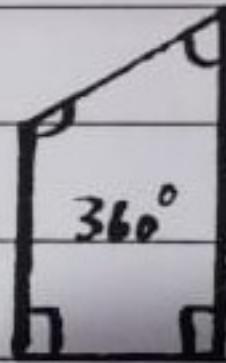
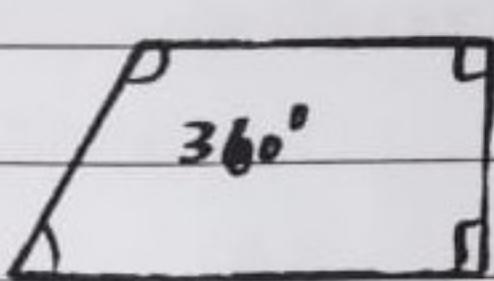
Def:-

i) A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides is called trapezium.

OR

ii) A quadrilateral with two parallel sides and two unparallell sides is called trapezium.

Example:-

360°

360°

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Trapeziums.

iv. Parallelogram:-

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Def:-

A figure formed by four non-collinear points in the plane is called a parallelogram if:-

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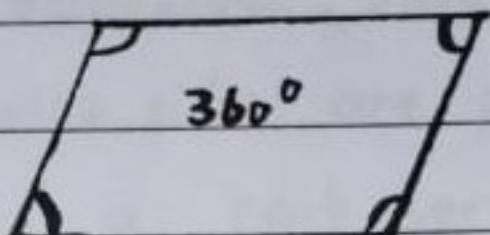
i) Opposite sides are parallel and congruent.

ii) Opposite angles are congruent.

iii) The diagonals bisect each other.

Example:-

360°

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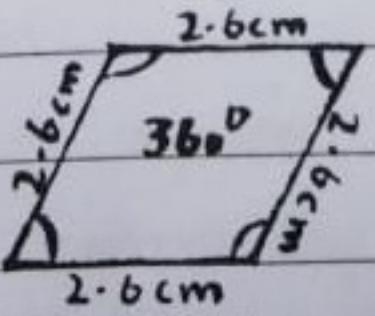
Parallelogram.

v. Rhombus:-

Def:-

A parallelogram with all equal sides is called rhombus.

Example:-

2.6cm 2.6cm 2.6cm 2.6cm 360°

Rhombus.

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vi. Rectangle:-

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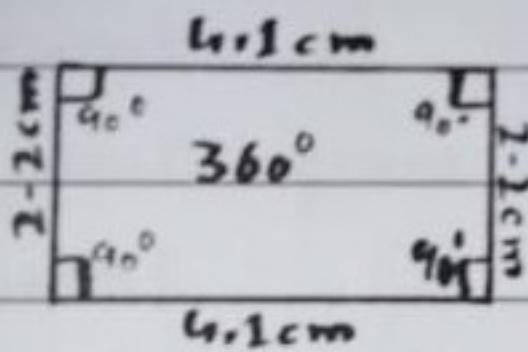
Def:-

A figure formed in the plane by four non-collinear points is called rectangle if:-

i) Its opposite sides are of equal measure.
ii) Its opposite sides are parallel to each other.
iii) The angle at each vertex is of measure of 90°.

Example:-

4.1cm
90° 90°
2.2cm 360° 2.2cm
90° 90°
4.1cm

Rectangle.

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vii. Square:-

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Def:-

A square is a closed figure in the plane formed by four non-collinear points such that lengths of all sides are equal and measure of each angle is 90°.

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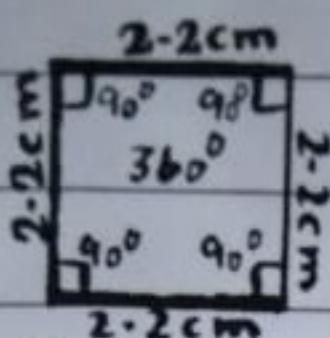
Example:-

2-2cm

2-2cm 90° 98 360° 2-2cm 90° 90°

2-2cm

Square.

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viii. Review Ex. 11:-

1. Fill in the blanks.

i) In a parallelogram opposite sides are congruent.

ii) In a parallelogram opposite angles are congruent.

iii) Diagonals of a parallelogram intersect each other at a point.

iv) Medians of a triangle are concurrent.

v) Diagonals of a parallelograme divides the parallelogram into two congruent triangles.

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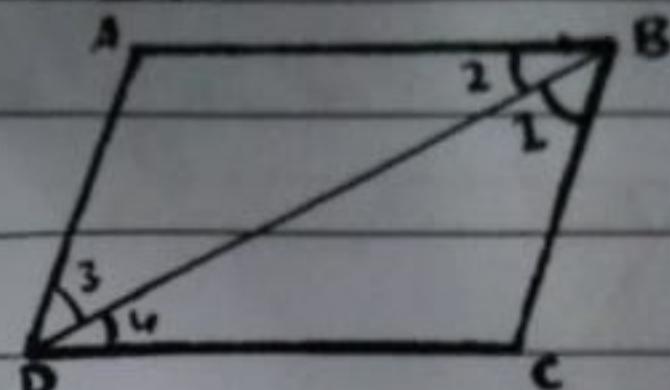
2. In parallelogram ABCD:-

i) $m\overline{AB} \cong m\overline{DC}$.

ii) $m\overline{BC} \cong m\overline{AD}$.

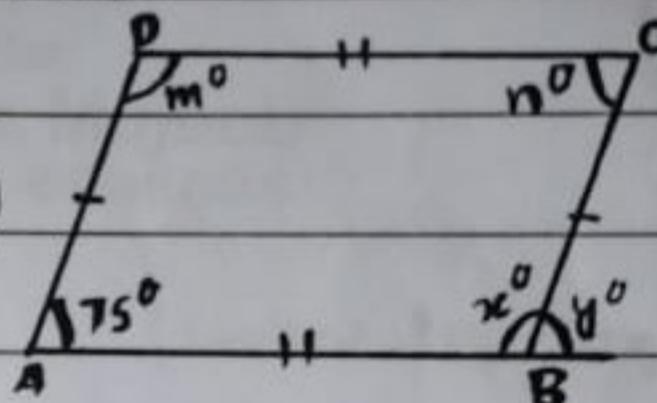
iii) $m\angle 1 \cong m\angle 3$.

iv) $m\angle 2 \cong m\angle 4$.

3. Find the unknowns in the given figure:-

As,

$m\angle A = m\angle C$ (opposite angles)

$75^\circ = n$

$n = 75^\circ$

Now,

$y^\circ = n^\circ$ (Alternate angles).

$y^\circ = 75^\circ$

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As,

(suplimentry angles)

$m\angle A + m\angle B = 180^\circ$

$75^\circ + x = 180^\circ$

$x = 180^\circ - 75^\circ$

$x = 105^\circ$

Now,

$m^\circ = x^\circ$ (opposite angles).

$m^\circ = 105^\circ$

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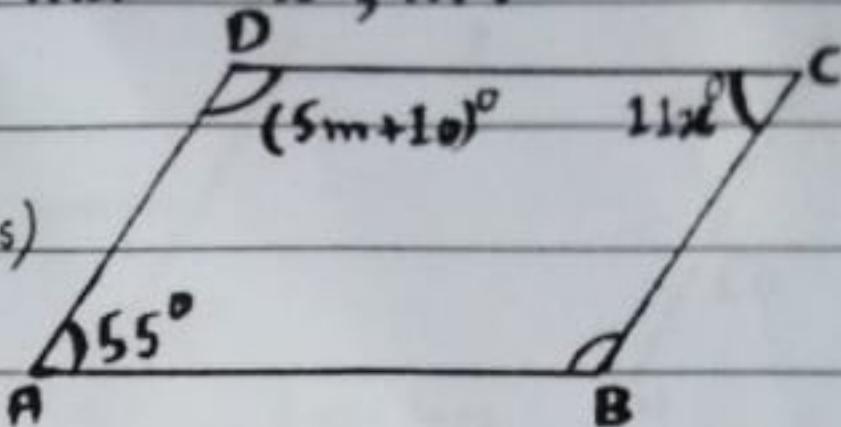
4. If the given figure ABCD is a parallelogram, then find "x, m":-

As,

$m\angle A = m\angle C$ (opposite angles)

$55^\circ = 11x^\circ$

$\frac{55^\circ}{11} = x^\circ$

$\boxed{x^\circ = 5^\circ}$

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Now,

$m\angle A + m\angle D = 180^\circ$ (suplementry angles)

$55^\circ + (5m + 10)^\circ = 180^\circ$

$55^\circ + (5m)^\circ + 10^\circ = 180^\circ$

$65^\circ + (5m)^\circ = 180^\circ$

$(5m)^\circ = 180^\circ - 65^\circ$

$(5m)^\circ = 115^\circ$

$m^\circ = \frac{115^\circ}{5}$

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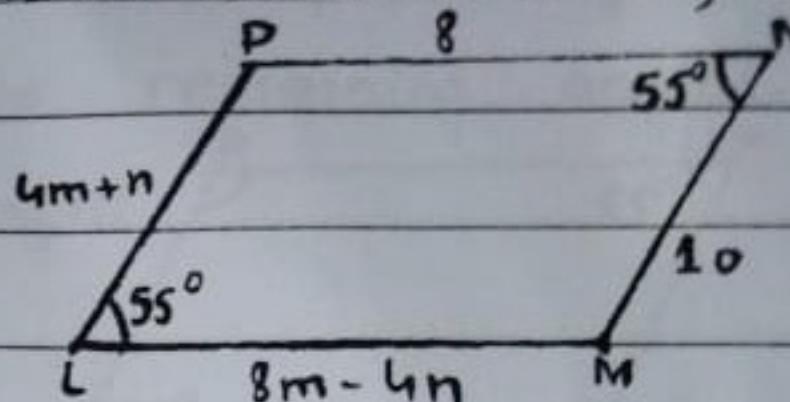
$\boxed{m^\circ = 23^\circ}$

5. The given figure LMNP is a parallelogram. Find value of "m, n".

$m\overline{LP} = m\overline{MN}$ (opposite sides)

$4m+n = 10 \longrightarrow$ (i)

$m\overline{LM} = m\overline{PN}$ (opposite sides)

$8m-4n = 8 \longrightarrow$ (ii)

By multiplying eq (i) by 4,

$4 \times (4m+n) = 10 \times 4$

$16m+4n = 40 \longrightarrow$ (iii)

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By adding eq (ii) and (iii),

$8m - 4n = 8$

$16m + 4n = 40$

$24m = 48$

$m = 48/24$

$\boxed{m=2}$

By putting "m=2" in eq (i),

$4m+n = 10$

$4(2)+n = 10$

$8+n = 10$

$n = 10-8$

$\boxed{n=2}$

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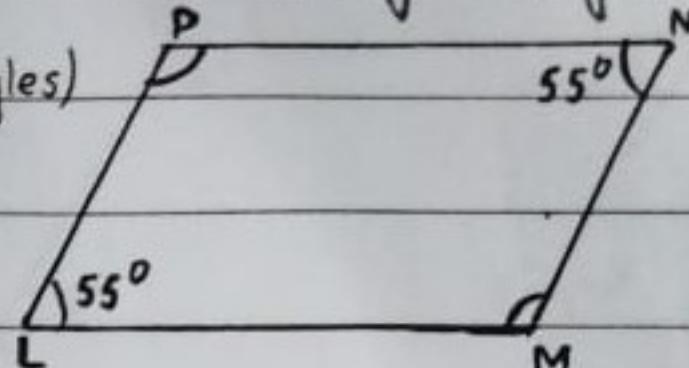
6. In the question 5, sum of the opposite angles of the parallelogram is 110°, find the remaining angles.

$m\angle L + m\angle M = 180^\circ$ (supplementry angles)

$55^\circ + m\angle M = 180^\circ$

$m\angle M = 180^\circ - 55^\circ$

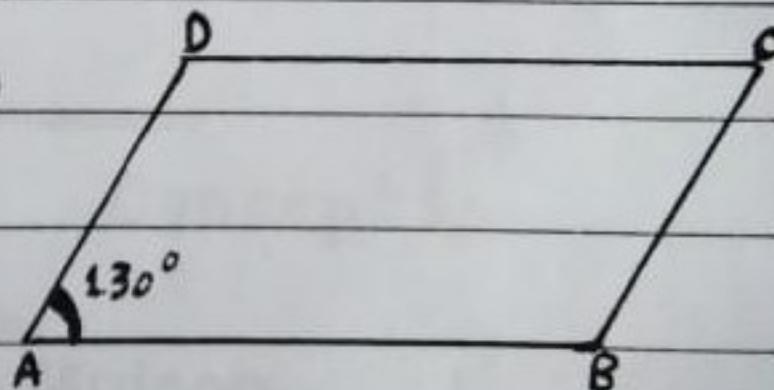
$\boxed{m\angle M = 125^\circ}$

$m\angle P = m\angle M$ (opposite angles).

$\boxed{m\angle P = 125^\circ}$

7. One angle of parallelogram is 130°, find the measure of remaining angles.

$m\angle C = m\angle A$ (opposite angles)

$\boxed{m\angle C = 130^\circ}$

$m\angle A + m\angle B = 180^\circ$ (Supplementry angles)

$130^\circ + m\angle B = 180^\circ$

$m\angle B = 180^\circ - 130^\circ$

$\boxed{m\angle B = 50^\circ}$

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$m\angle D = m\angle B$ (opposite angles)

$\boxed{m\angle D = 50^\circ}$

8. One exterior angle on the one side of parallelogram is 40°, find the remaining angles.

$x^\circ = 40^\circ$ (Alternate angles)

$z^\circ = x^\circ$ (opposite angles)

$z^\circ = 40^\circ$

D, C, A, B, E, m°, x°, z°, y°, 40°

$z^\circ + y^\circ = 180^\circ$ (Supplementry angles)

$40^\circ + y^\circ = 180^\circ$

$y^\circ = 180^\circ - 40^\circ$

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$y^\circ = 140^\circ$

$m^\circ = y^\circ$ (opposite angles)

$m^\circ = 140^\circ$

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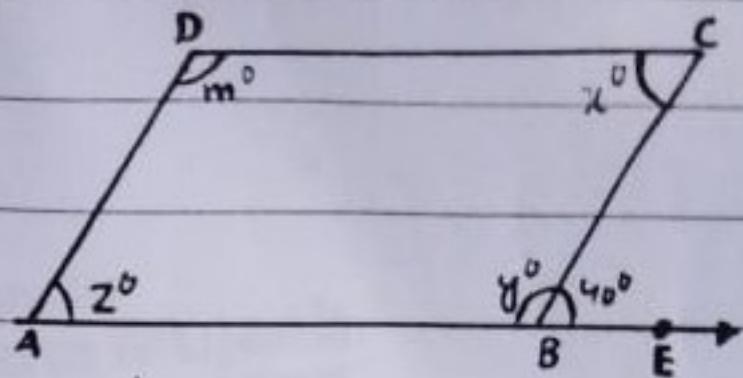
ix. Some Important Concepts:-

1. Diagonals:-

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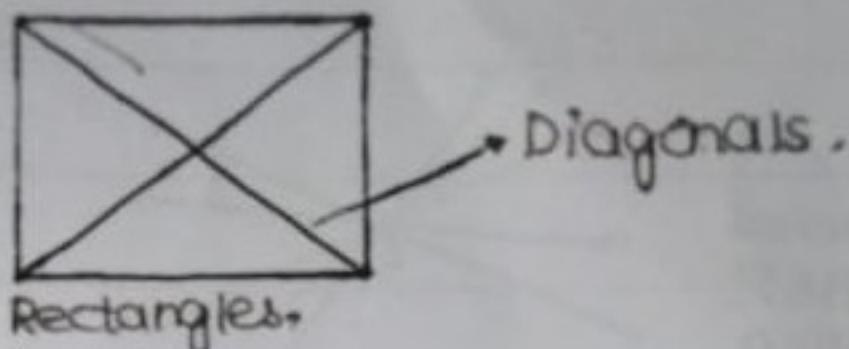
Def:-

A line - segment that join two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon is called a diagonals

Example:-

2. Medians:-

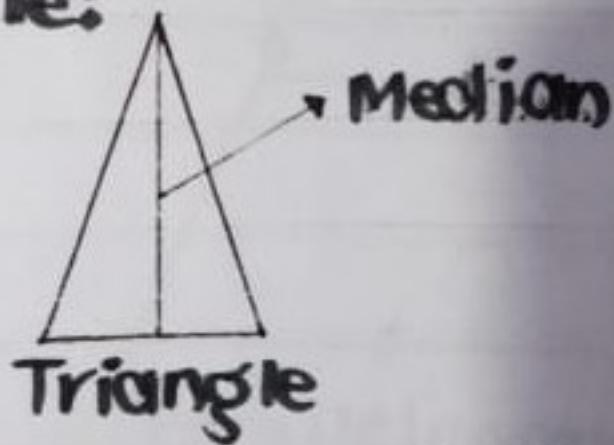
Def:-

Median of a triangle is a line-segment that join the vertex of triangle to the midpoint of opposite side.

Example:

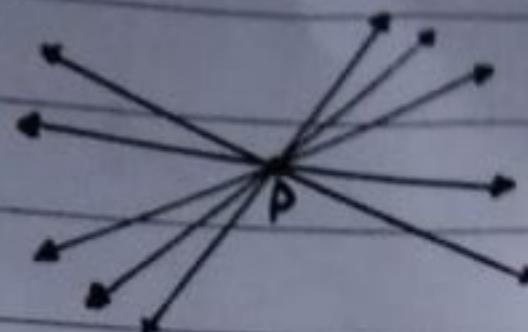
Median

Triangle

3. Concurrent:

Def:

If a set of lines intersect each other at same

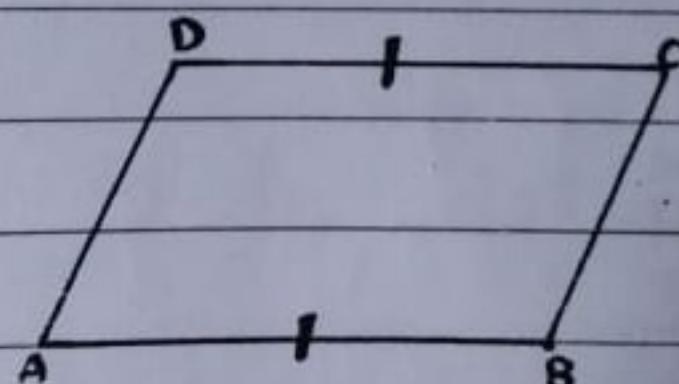
point the line are called concurrent.

Example:-

Here, "p" is the point of concurrency.

4. Theorem 11.1.2:-

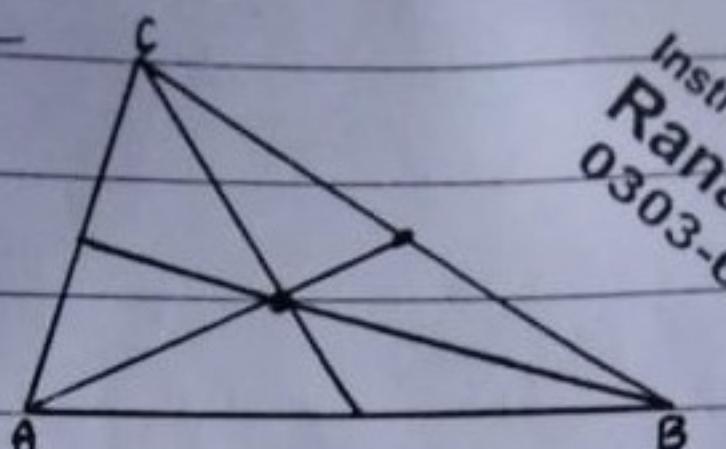
If two opposite sides of a quadrilateral are congurent and parallel, it is a parallelogram.

Example:-

Parallelogram

5. Theorem 11.1.4:-

The medium of a triangle are concurrent and their point of concurrency

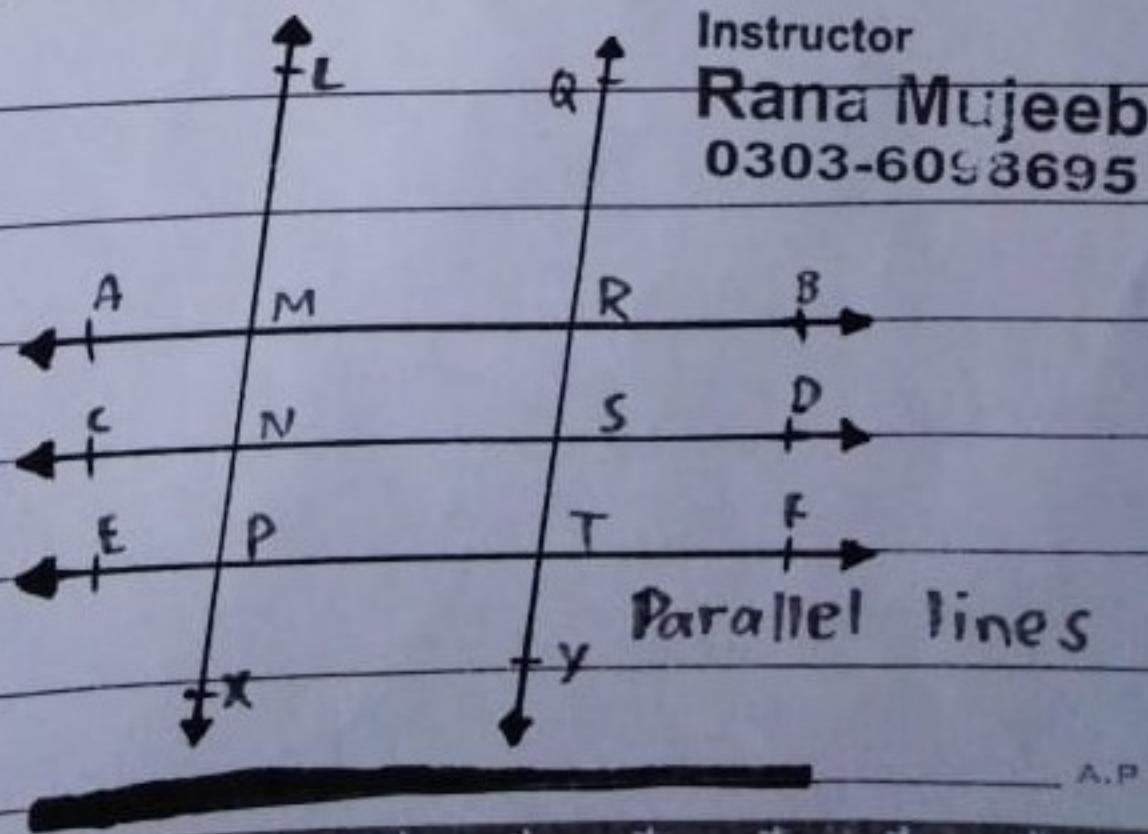
is the point of trisection of each medium.

Example:-

Triangle

6. Theoram 11·1·5:-

If three or more parallel lines make congruent segments on a transversal, they also intercept congruent segments on any other line that cuts them.

Example:-

Parallel lines

Chapter #12.-

"Line Bisectors and Angle Bisectors."

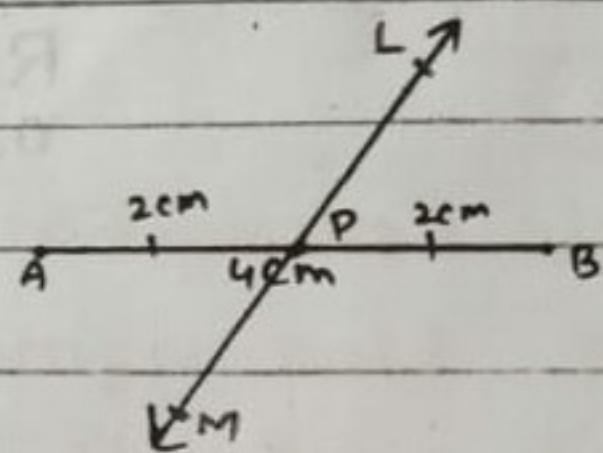
Basic Cocepts:-

(i) Bisector of Line segment.
(ii) Right bisector of line segment.
(iii) Bisector of an angle.
(iv) Theorem 12.1.1.
(v) Theorem 12.1.2.
(vi) Theorem 12.1.3.
(vii) Theorem 12.1.4.
(viii) Theorem 12.1.5.
(ix) Theorem 12.1.6.
(x) Observe that.
(xi) Note.

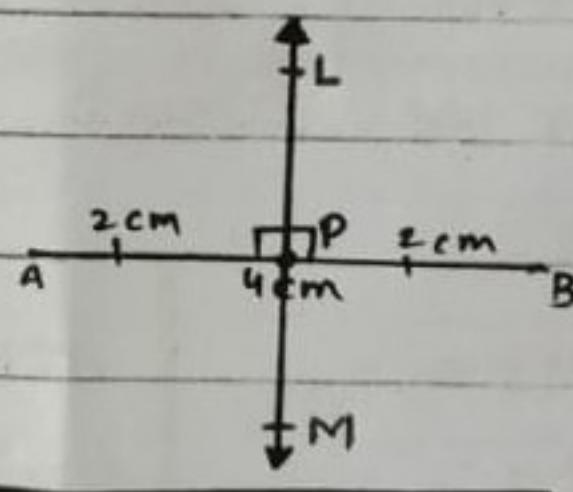
(xii) Theorem.
(xiii) Parts.
(xiv) Statement.
(xv) Given.
(xvi) To Prove.
(xvii) Figure.
(xviii) Construction.
(xix) Proof.
(xx) Review Exercise 12 (Q1, 2, 4, 5, 6)

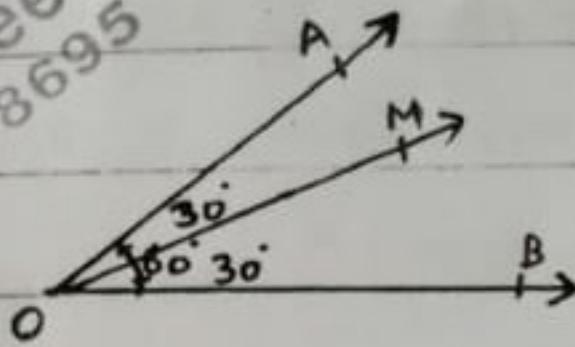
(i) Bisector of Line segment:-

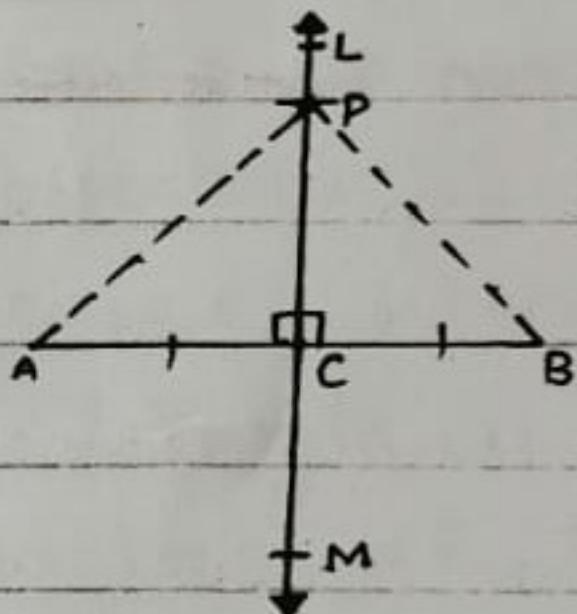
A line l is called a bisector of a line segment l passes through its mid-point.

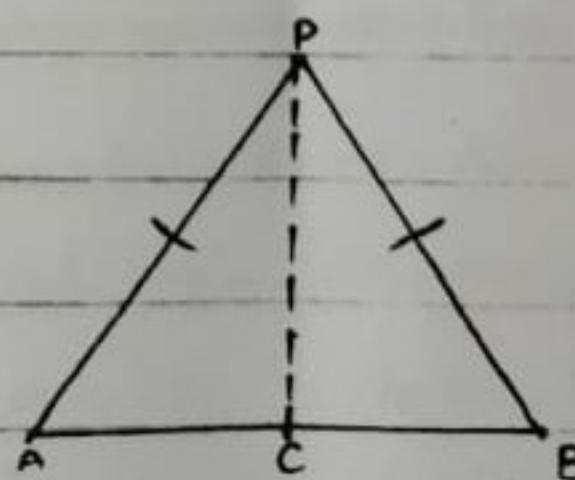
L P 2cm 2cm A 4cm B M

(ii) Right bisector of line segment:-

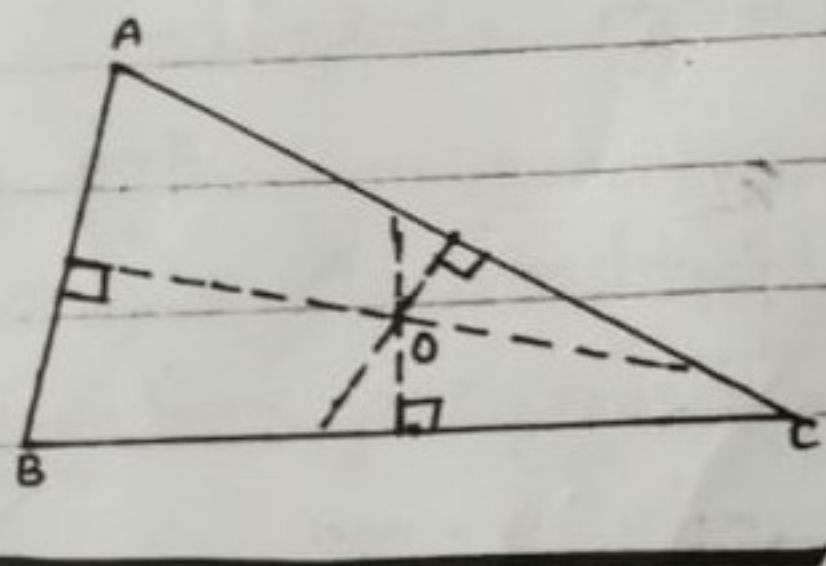
A line l is called right bisector of line segment if l is perpendicular to the line segment and passes through its mid-point.

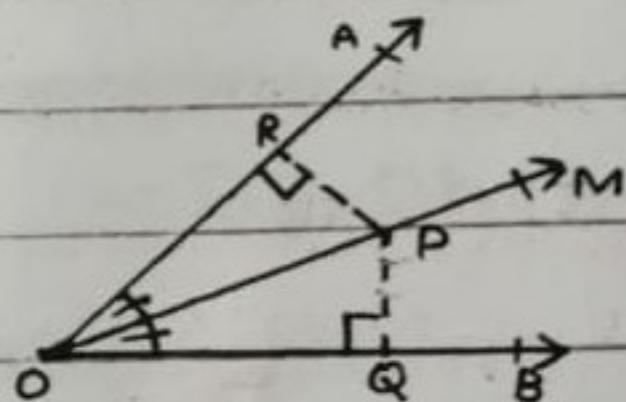
L 2cm P 2cm A 4cm B M

(iii) Bisector of an angle:-

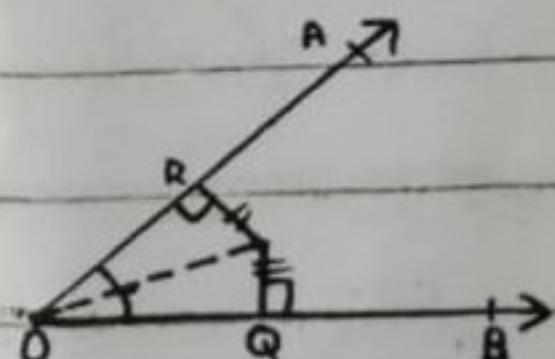
Bisector of an angle is a line or a ray that divides the given angle into two equal parts.

(iv) Theorem 12.1.1:-

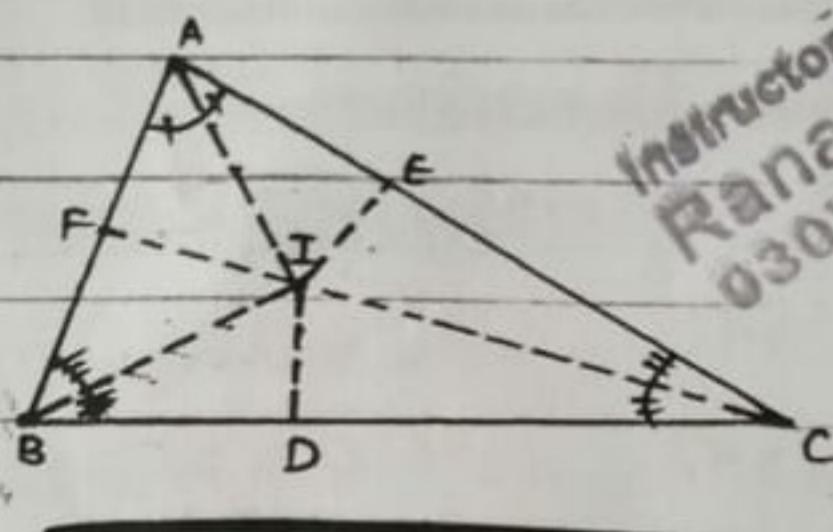
Any point on the right bisector of a line segment is equi-distant from its end points.

(v) Theorem 12.1.2:-

Any point equidistant from the end points of a line segment is on the right bisector of it.

(vi) Theorem 12-1.3:-

The right bisectors of the sides of a triangle are concurrent.

(vii) Theorem 12.1.4:-

Any point on the bisector of an angle is equidistant from its arms.

(viii) Theorem 12.1.5:-

Any point inside an angle, equidistant from its arms, is on the bisector of it.

(ix) Theorem 12·1·6:-

The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are concurrent.

(x) Observe that:-

- The right bisectors of the sides of an acute triangle intersect each other inside the triangle
- The right bisectors of the sides of a right triangle intersect each other on the hypotenuse.
- The right bisectors of the sides of an obtuse triangle intersect each othe outside the triangle.

(xi) Note:-

In practical geometry also, by constructing angle bisectors of a triangle, we shall verify that they are concurrent.

(xii) Theorem:-

Theorem is a true statement which can be proven.

(xiii) Parts of a Theorem:-

(a) Statement (b) Given
(c) To Prove (d) Figure
(e) Construction (f) Proof.

(xiv) Statement:-

The description of a theorem in words is called statement.

(xv) Given:-

The condition described in the statement of theorem according to given figure is called given.

(xvi) To Prove:-

The required result of the theorem which is to be proven is called to prove.

(xvii) Figure:-

A complete drawing of theorem according given statement is called figure.

(xviii) Construction:-

The additional work done on the figure in order to prove theorem is called construction.

(xix) Proof:-

The most important part of a theorem which uses statements and reasons in order to prove theorem is called proof.

(xx) Review Exercise 12:-

1. Which of the following are true and which are false?

(i) Bisection means to divide into two equal parts. True.

(ii) Right bisection of line segment means to draw perpendicular which passes through the mid-point of line segment.

True.

(iii) An point on the right bisector of a line segment is not equidistant from its end points. False.

(iv) Any point equidistant from the end points of a line segment is on the right bisector of it. True.

(v) The right bisectors of the sides of a triangle are not concurrent. False.

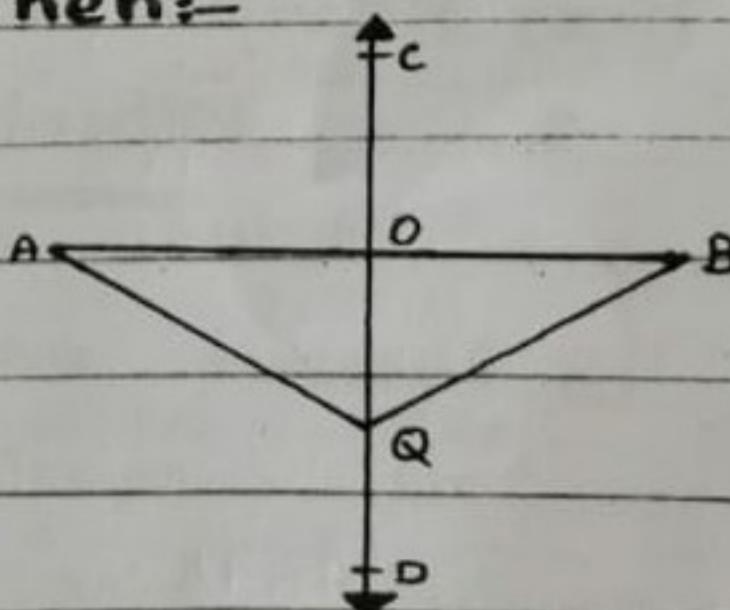
(vi) The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are concurrent. True.

(vii) Any point on the bisector of an angle is not equidistant from its arms. False.

(viii) Any point inside an angle, equidistant from its arms, is on the bisector of it. True.

2. If $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ is right bisector of line segment $\overline{AB}$, then:-

(i) $m\overline{OA} = m\overline{OB}$.

(ii) $m\overline{AQ} = m\overline{BQ}$.

4. The given triangle ABC is equilateral triangle and $\overline{AD}$ is bisector of angle A, then find the values

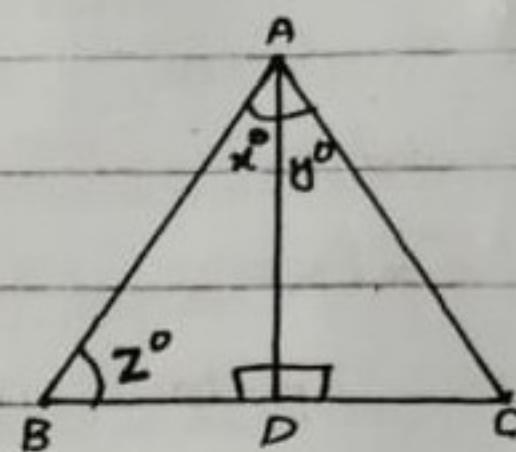
of unknowns x°, y° and z°.

As,

equilateral triangle is also an equiangular triangle.

So,

$m\angle A = m\angle B = m\angle C$

$\boxed{z^\circ = 60^\circ}$

As,

$\overline{AD}$ is a bisector of $\angle A$.

So, $x^\circ = y^\circ = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$

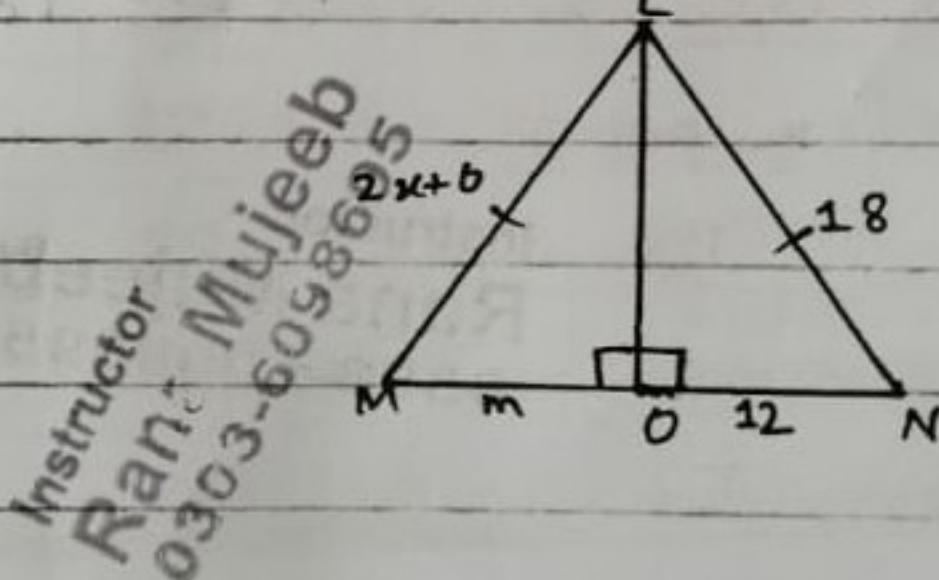
5. In the given congruent triangles LMO and LNO, find the unknowns x and m.

As,

$\Delta LMO \cong \Delta LNO$

So,

$m\overline{OM} = m\overline{ON}$

$\boxed{m = 12}$

Now,

$m\overline{LM} = m\overline{LN}$

$2x + 6 = 18$

$2x = 18 - 6$

$2x = 12$

$x = \frac{12}{2}$

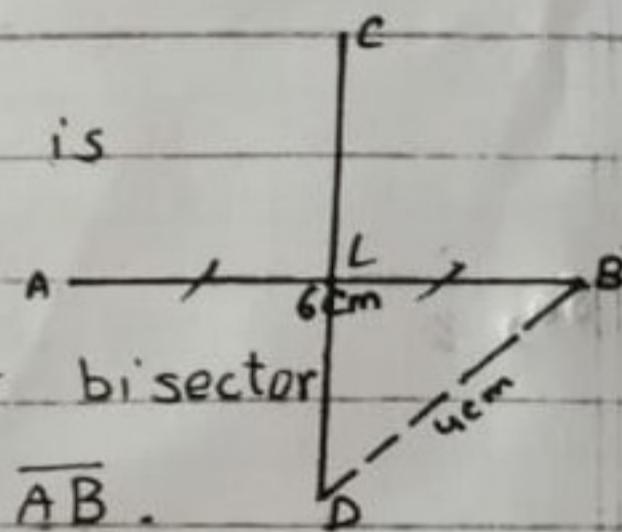
$\boxed{x = 6}$

6. $\overline{CD}$ is right bisector of the line segment AB.

(i) If $m\overline{AB} = 6cm$, then find the $m\overline{AL}$ and $m\overline{LB}$.

(ii) If $m\overline{BD} = 4cm$, then find $m\overline{AD}$.

(i) As,

$m\overline{AL} = m\overline{LB} = \frac{6}{2} = 3cm$ ∵ $\overline{CD}$ is the right bisector of $\overline{AB}$.

(ii) As,

$m\overline{AD} = m\overline{BD} = 4cm$ ∵ Any point on the bisector of line segment is equidistant from its end points.

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0303-6098695

Chapter # 13

"Sides and Angles of a Triagle"

Basic Cocepts:-

i) Types of Triangles.
ii) Theorem 13.1.1.
iii) Theorem 13.1.2.
iv) Theorem 13.1.3.
v) Theorem.
vi) Theorem 13.1.4.
vii) Corollaries.
viii) Note.
ix) Review Ex. 13.
x) Some Important Cocepts.

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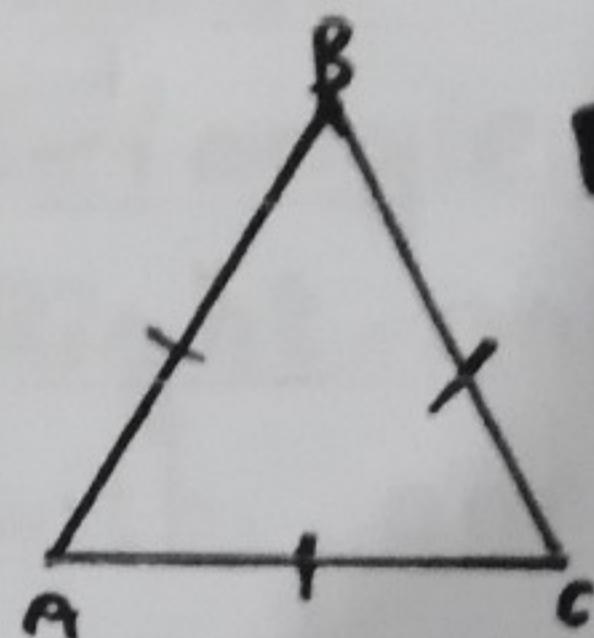
i) Types of Triangles:-

• By Sides:-

a) Equilateral Triangle:-

A triangle with all the sides of equal length is called equilateral triangle.

Example:-

Equilateral Triangle

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b) Isoscele Triangle:-

A triangle with two sides of equal length is called isoscele triangle.

Example:-

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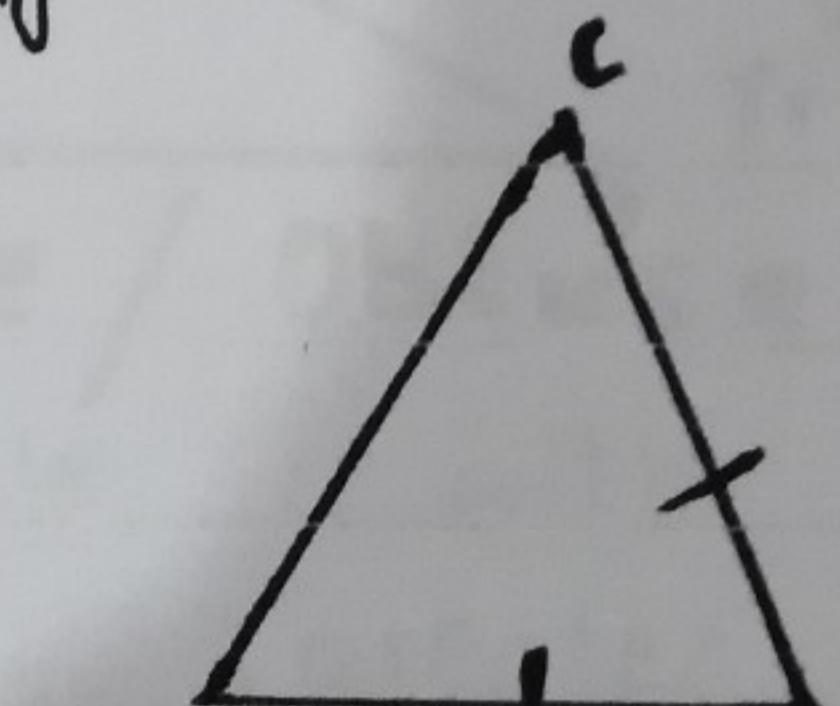
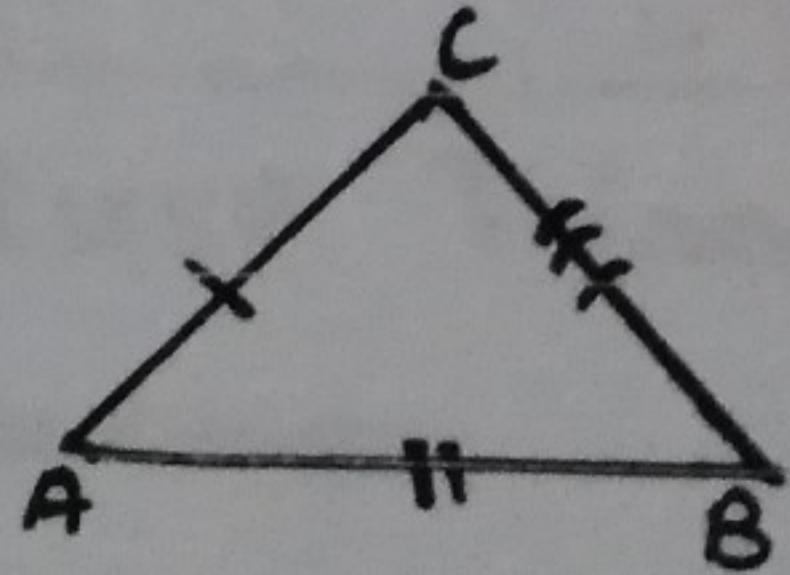

Isoscele Triangle

c) Scalene triangle:-

A triangle with all the sides of different length is called scalene triangle.

Example:-

Scalene Triangle

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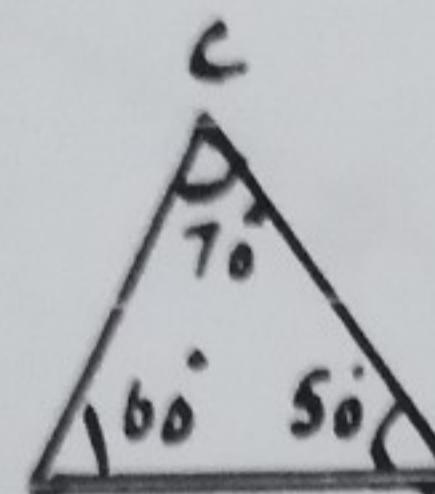
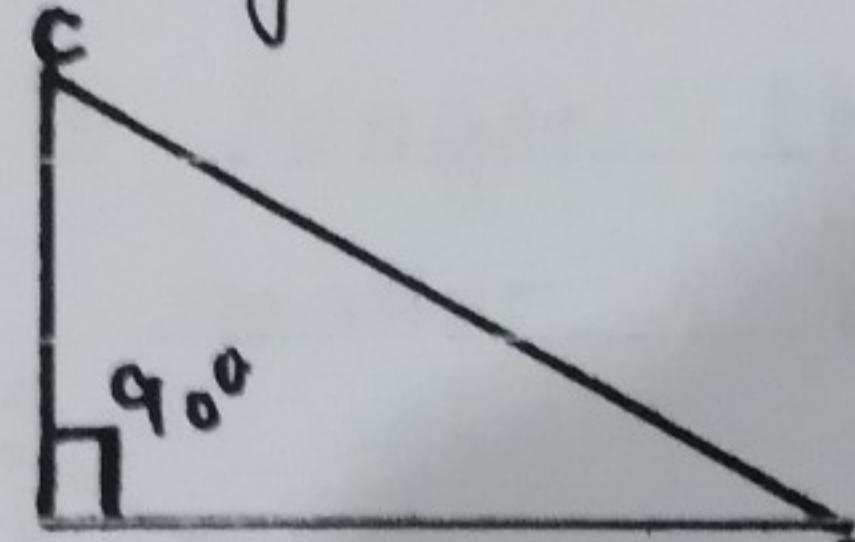
• By Angles:-

a) Acute triangle / Acute-angled triangle:-

A triangle with all the interior angles measuring less than 90° is called acute triangle / acute-angled triangle.

Example:-

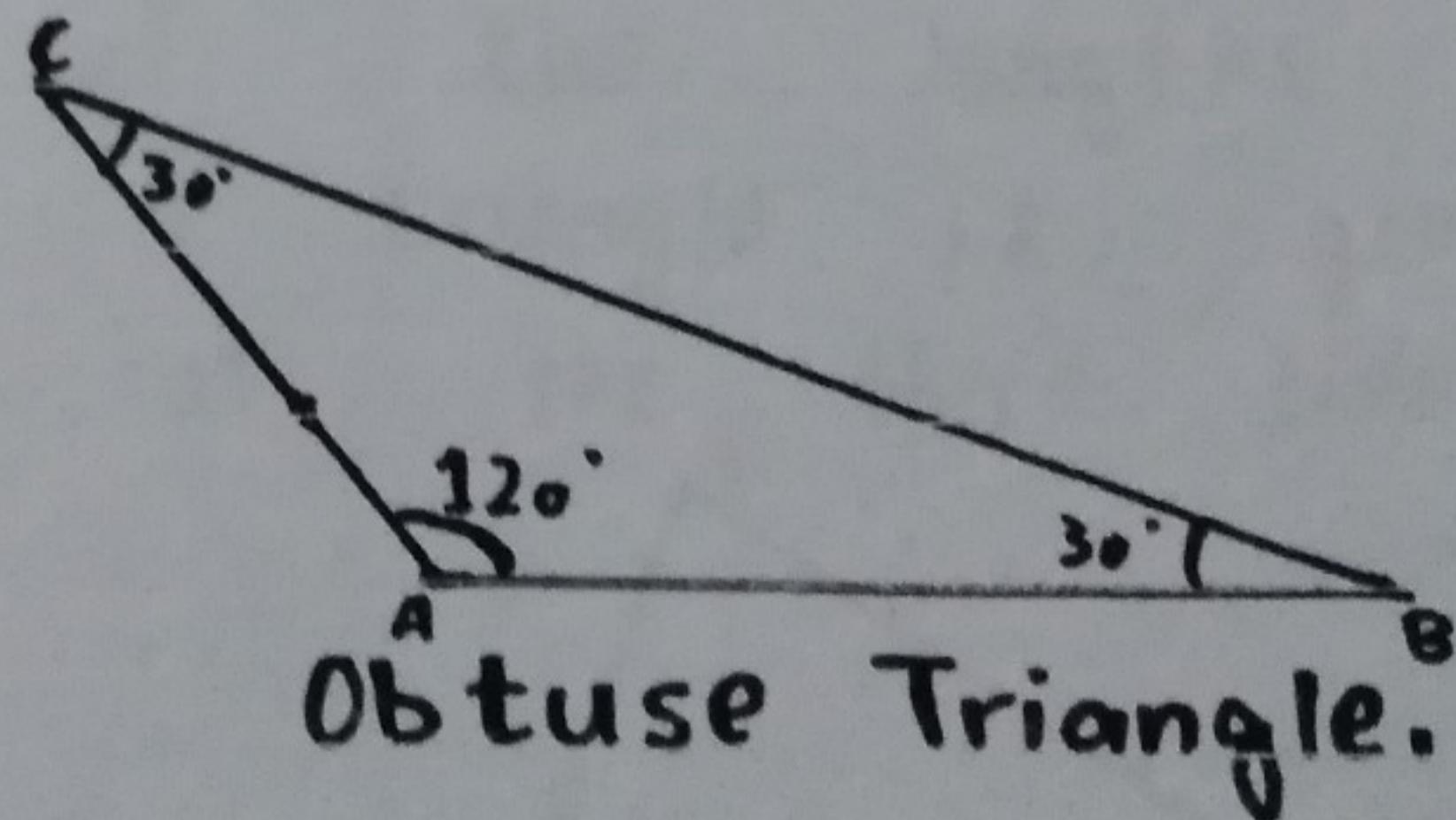
Acute Triangle

b) Right triangle / Right-angled triangle:-

A triangle with one interior angle measuring 90° is called right triangle / right-angled triangle.

Example:-

Right Triangle.

c) Obtuse triangle / Obtuse-angled triangle:-

A triangle with one interior angle measuring greater than 90° is called obtuse triangle / obtuse-angled triangle.

Example:-

Obtuse Triangle.

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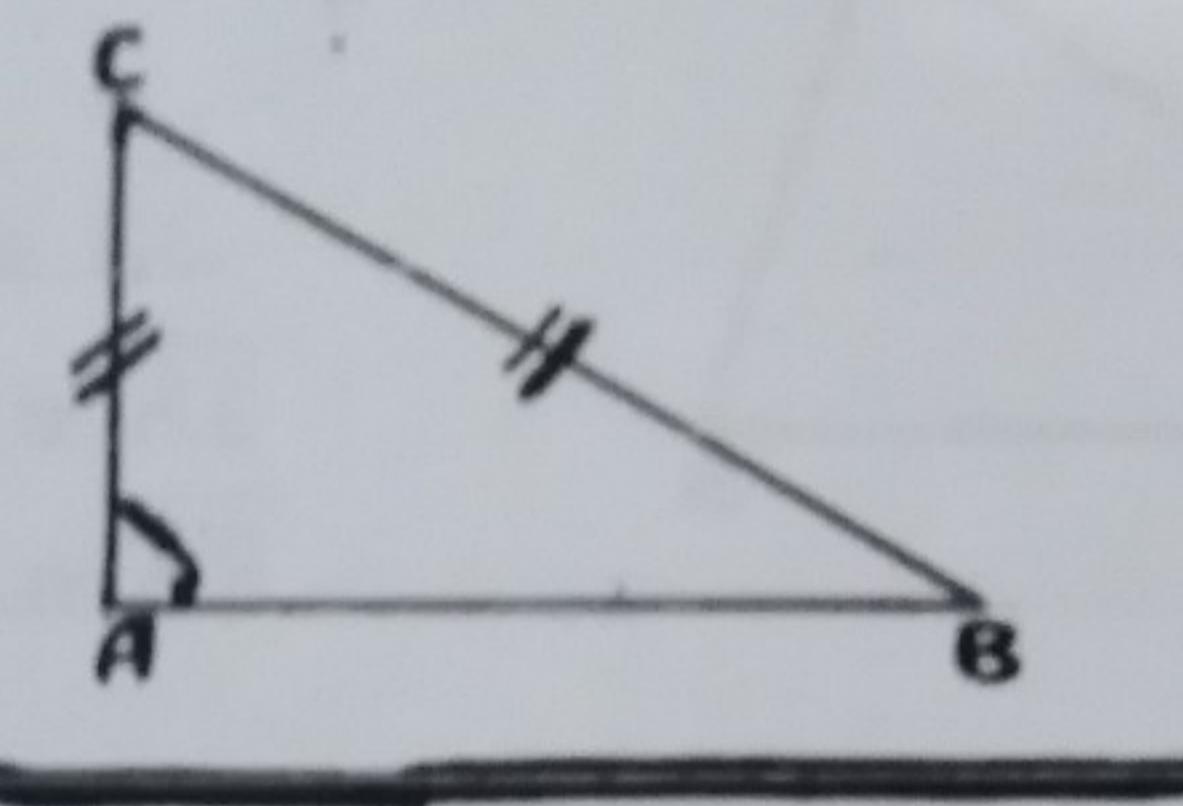
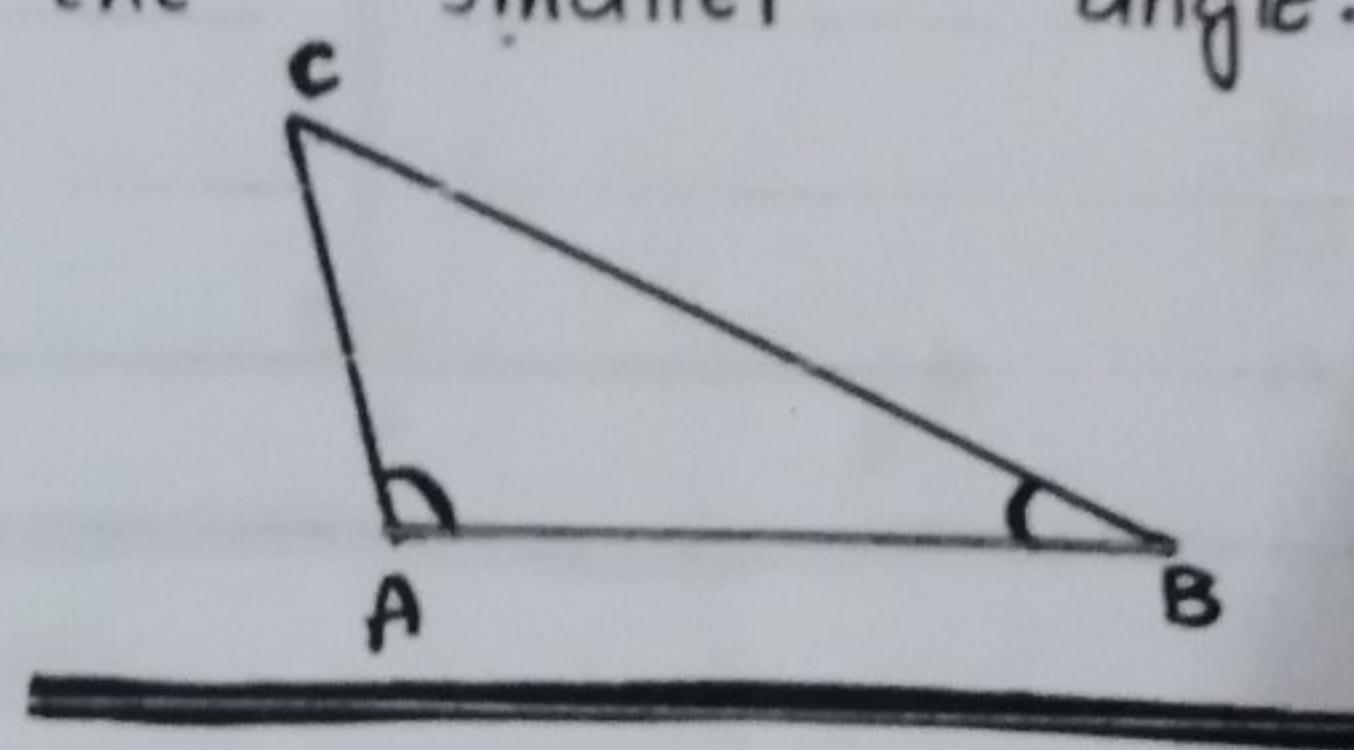
ii) Theorem 13·1·1:-

If two sides of a triangle are unequal in length, the longer side has an angle of greater measure opposite to it.

iii) Theorem 13-1-2:-

If two angles of a triangle are unequal in measure, the side opposite to the greter angle is longer than the side opposite to the smaller angle.

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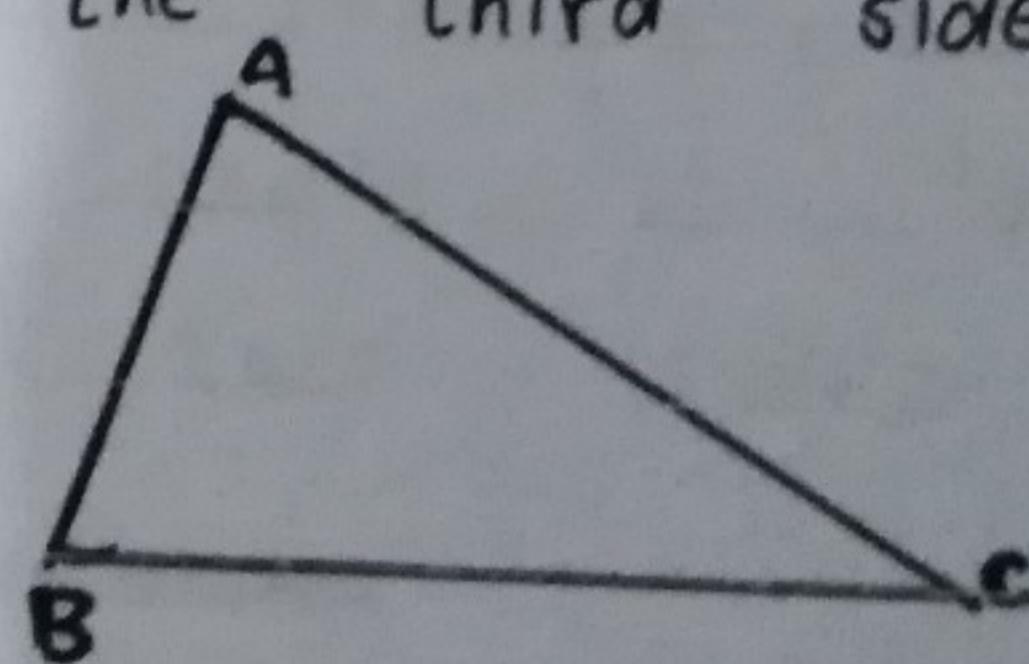
iv) Theorem 13-1-3:-

The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.

Conditions:-

- $m\overline{AB} + m\overline{AC} > m\overline{BC}$
- $m\overline{AB} + m\overline{BC} > m\overline{AC}$
- $m\overline{BC} + m\overline{AC} > m\overline{AB}$

v) Theorem:-

The difference of measure of two sides of a triangle is less than the measure of third side.

Conditions:-

$m\overline{AC} - m\overline{AB} < m\overline{BC}$

$m\overline{BC} - m\overline{AB} < m\overline{AC}$

$m\overline{BC} - m\overline{AC} < m\overline{AB}$

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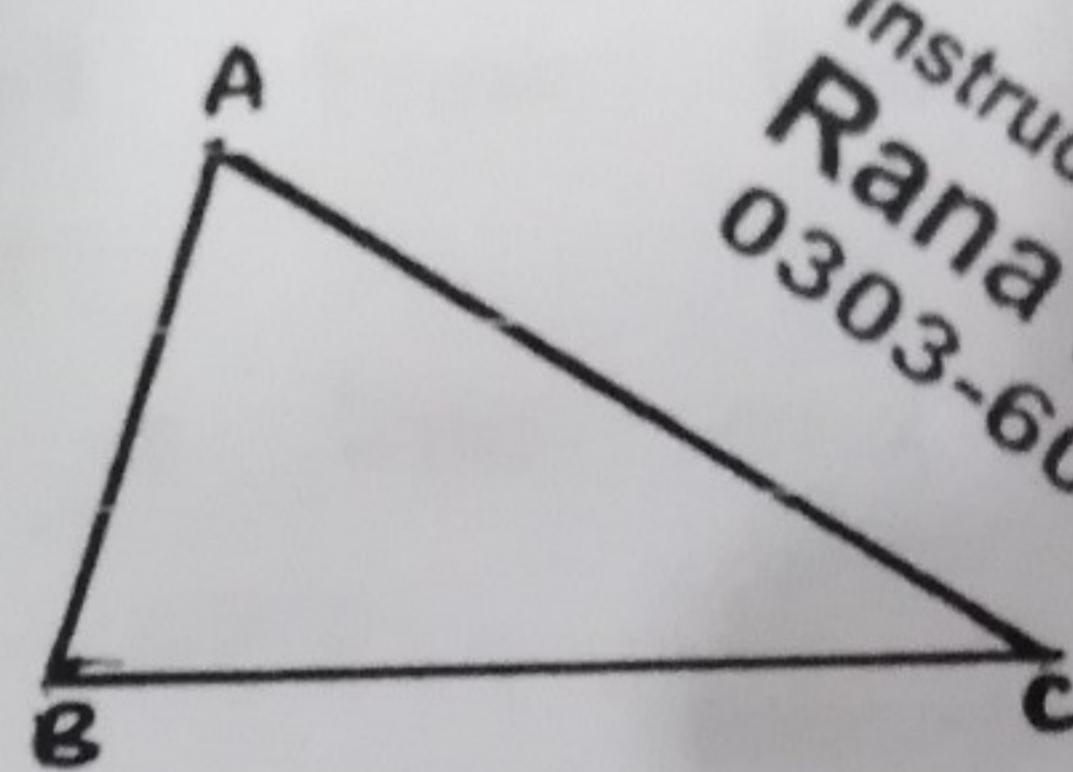
vi) Theorem 13.1.4:-

From a point, outside a line, the perpendicular is the shortest distance from the point to the line.

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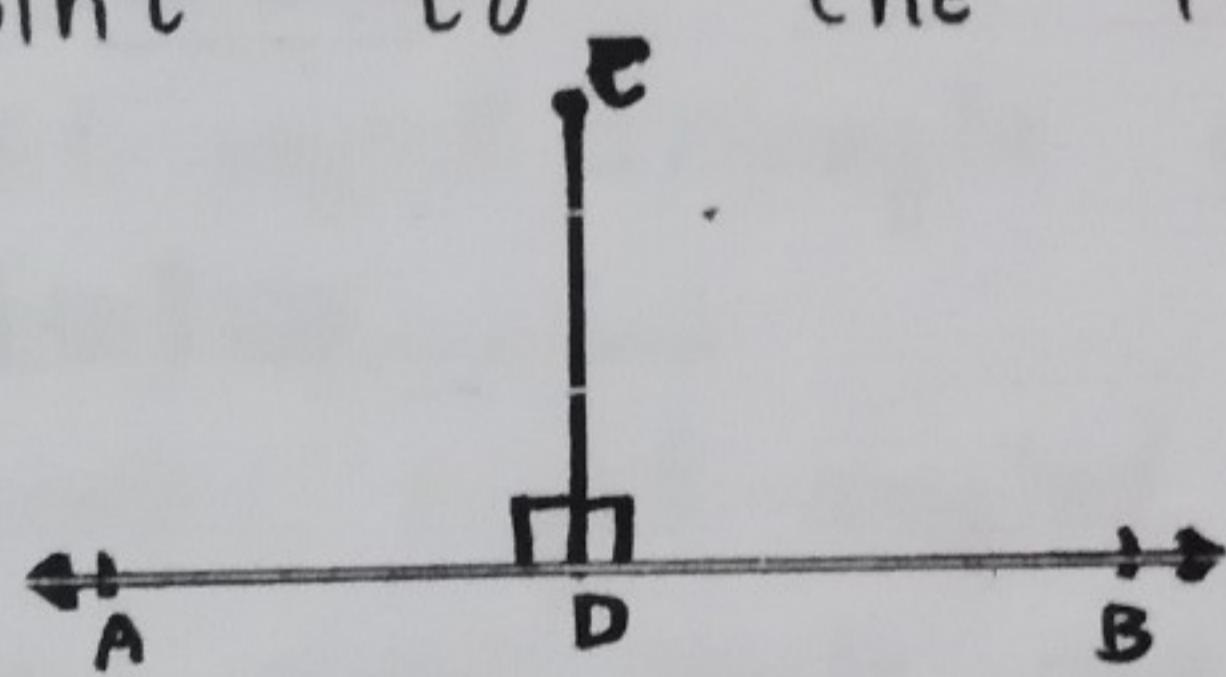
vii) Corollaries:-

- The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is longer than each of the other two sides.
- In an obtuse-angled triangle, the side opposite to the obtuse angle is longer than each of the other two sides.

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viii) Note:–

- The distance between a line and a point not on it, is the length of the perpendicular line segment from the point to the line.
- The distance between a line and a point lying on it is zero.

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ix) Review Ex. 13:–

1. Which of the following are true and which are false?

- The angle opposite to the longer side is greater. **True**
- In a right-angled triangle greater angle is 60°. **False**
- In an isosceles right-angled triangle, angles other than right angle are each of 45°. **True**
- A triangle having two congruent sides is called equilateral triangle. **False**
- A perpendicular from a point to the line is shortest distance. **True**
- Perpendicular to line form an angle of 90°. **True**
- A point out side the line is collinear. **False**

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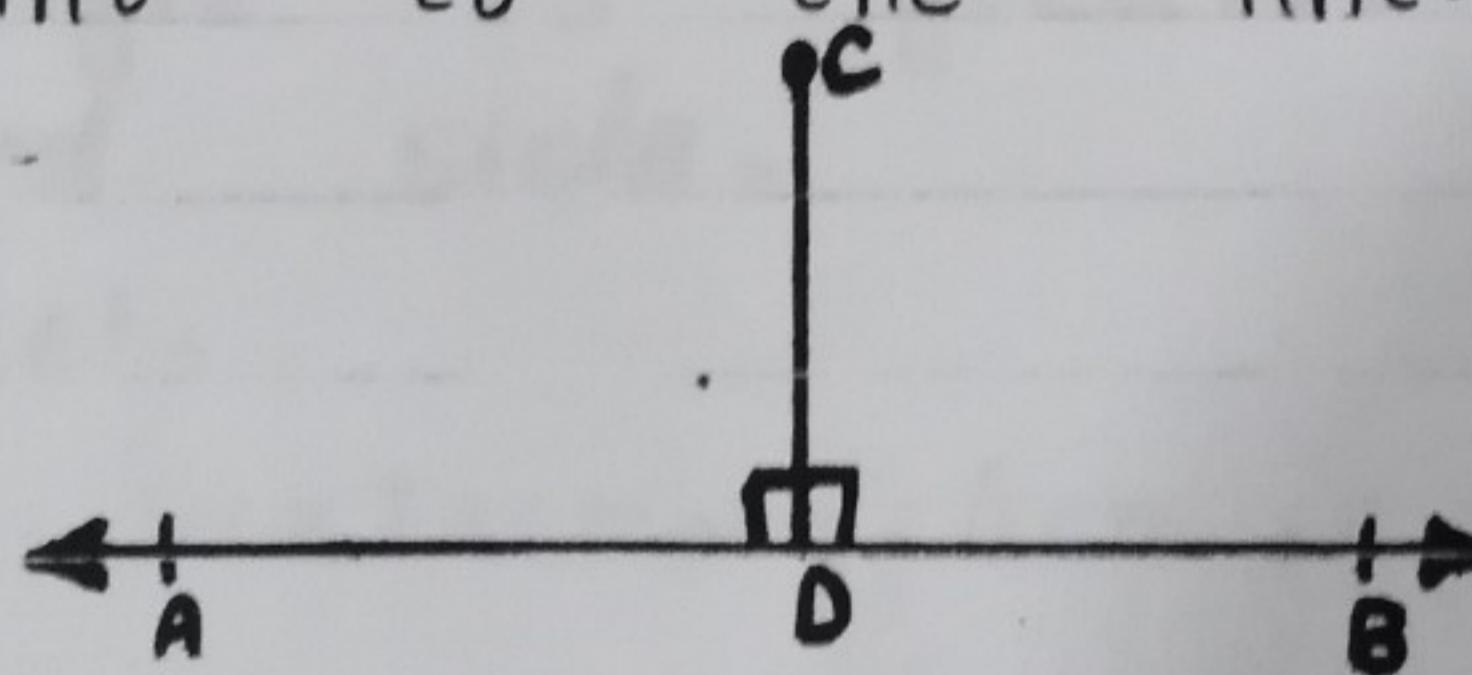
- Sum of two sides of triangle is greater than the third. True
- The distance between a line and a point on it is zero. True
- Triangle can be formed of lengths 2cm, 3cm and 5cm. True

2. What will be angle for shortest distance from an outside point to the line?

Ans:- From a point, outside a line, the perpendicular is the shortest distance from the point to the line.

C D A B

3. If 13cm, 12cm, and 5cm are the lengths of a triangle, then verify that difference of measure of any two sides of a triangle is less than the measure of third side.

Solution:- Let,

$a = 13cm$, $b = 12cm$, $c = 5cm$

Now,

- $a - b < c$

$13-12=1<5$

- $b-c<a$

  $12-5=7<13$

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- $a-c<b$

  $13-5=8<12$

Hence proved, difference of two sides of a triangle is less than the measure of third side.

4. If 10cm, 6cm and 8cm are the lengths of a triangle, then verify that sum of measure of two sides of a triangle is greater then the third side.

Solution:- Let,

$a=10cm, b=6cm, c=8cm$

Now,

- $a+c>b$

  $10+8=18>6$

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- $b+c>a$

  $6+8=14>10$

- $a+b>c$

  $10+6=16>8$

Hence proved, the sum of two sides of a triangle is greater than the measure of third side.

5. 3cm, 4cm, and 7cm are not the lengths of the triangle. Give the reason.

Solution:- Let,

$a = 3cm, b = 4cm, c = 7cm$

Now,

- $a + b > c$
  $3 + 4 = 7 \not> 7$
- $b + c > a$
  $4 + 7 = 11 > 3$
- $a + c > b$
  $3 + 7 = 10 > 4$

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As, $a + b \not> c$, So, these are not the lengths of triangle.

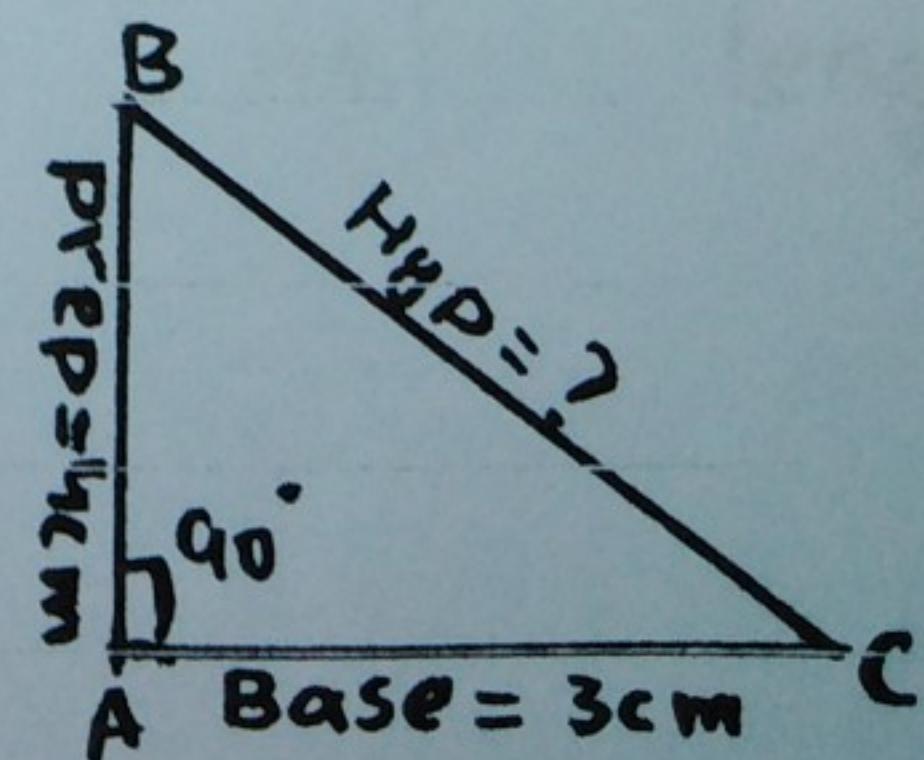
6. If 3cm, 4cm are lengths of two sides of a right-angled triangle, then what should be the third length of the triangle. (Hint: Find Hypotenuse).

Solution:- According to Phythagoras theorem,

$(Hyp.)^2 = (Base)^2 + (Prep.)^2$

$(Hyp.)^2 = (3)^2 + (4)^2$

$(Hyp.)^2 = 9 + 16$

$(Hyp)^2 = 25$

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By taking square root on B.S,

$\sqrt{(Hyp.)^2} = \sqrt{25}$

Hyp. = 5 cm

7. Which of the following sets of lengths can be the lengths of sides of a triangle?

(a) 2cm, 3cm, 5cm **(b) 3cm, 4cm, 5cm**

(c) 2cm, 4cm, 7cm

Solution:-

(a) 2cm, 3cm, 5cm

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Let,

$a = 2\text{ cm}, b = 3\text{ cm}, c = 5\text{ cm}$

Now,

- $a + b > c$

  $2 + 3 = 5 \not> 5$

- $b + c > a$

  $3 + 5 = 8 > 2$

- $a + c > b$

  $2 + 5 = 7 > 3$

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As, $a + b \not> c$, so, these are not lengths of a triangle.

(b) 3cm, 4cm, 5 cm

Let,

$a = 3\text{ cm}, b = 4\text{ cm}, c = 5\text{ cm}$

Now,

- $a+b>c$

  $3+4=7>5$

- $b+c>a$

  $4+5=9>3$

- $a+c>b$

  $3+5=8>4$

Hence proved, these are the lengths of a triangle.

(c) 2cm, 4cm, 7cm

Let,

$a=2\text{cm}, \quad b=4\text{cm}, \quad c=7\text{cm}$

Now,

- $a+b>c$

  $2+4=6 \ngtr 7$

- $b+c>a$

  $4+7=11>2$

- $c+a>b$

  $7+2=9>4$

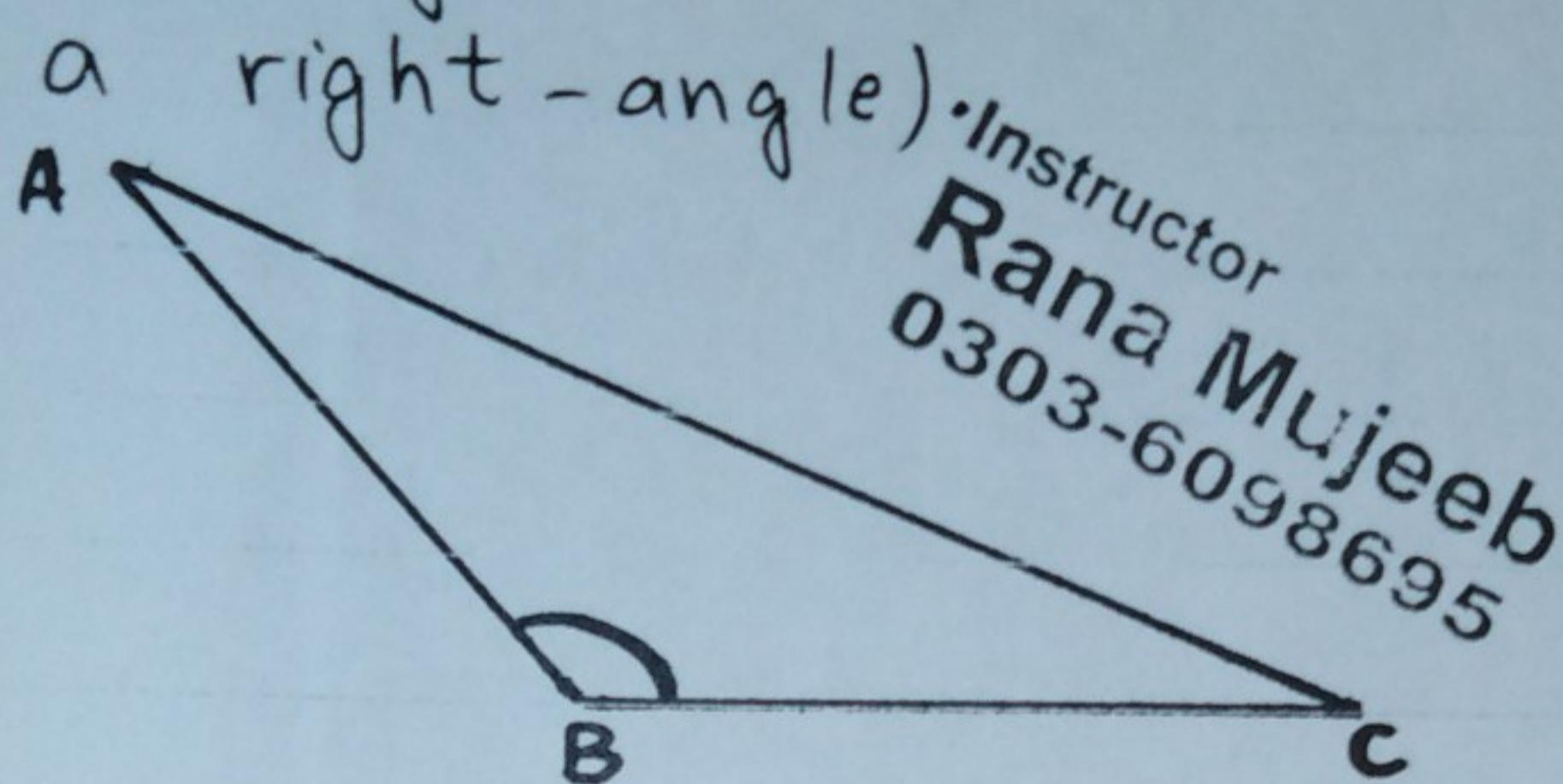
As, $a+b \ngtr c$, So, these are not the lengths of a triangle.

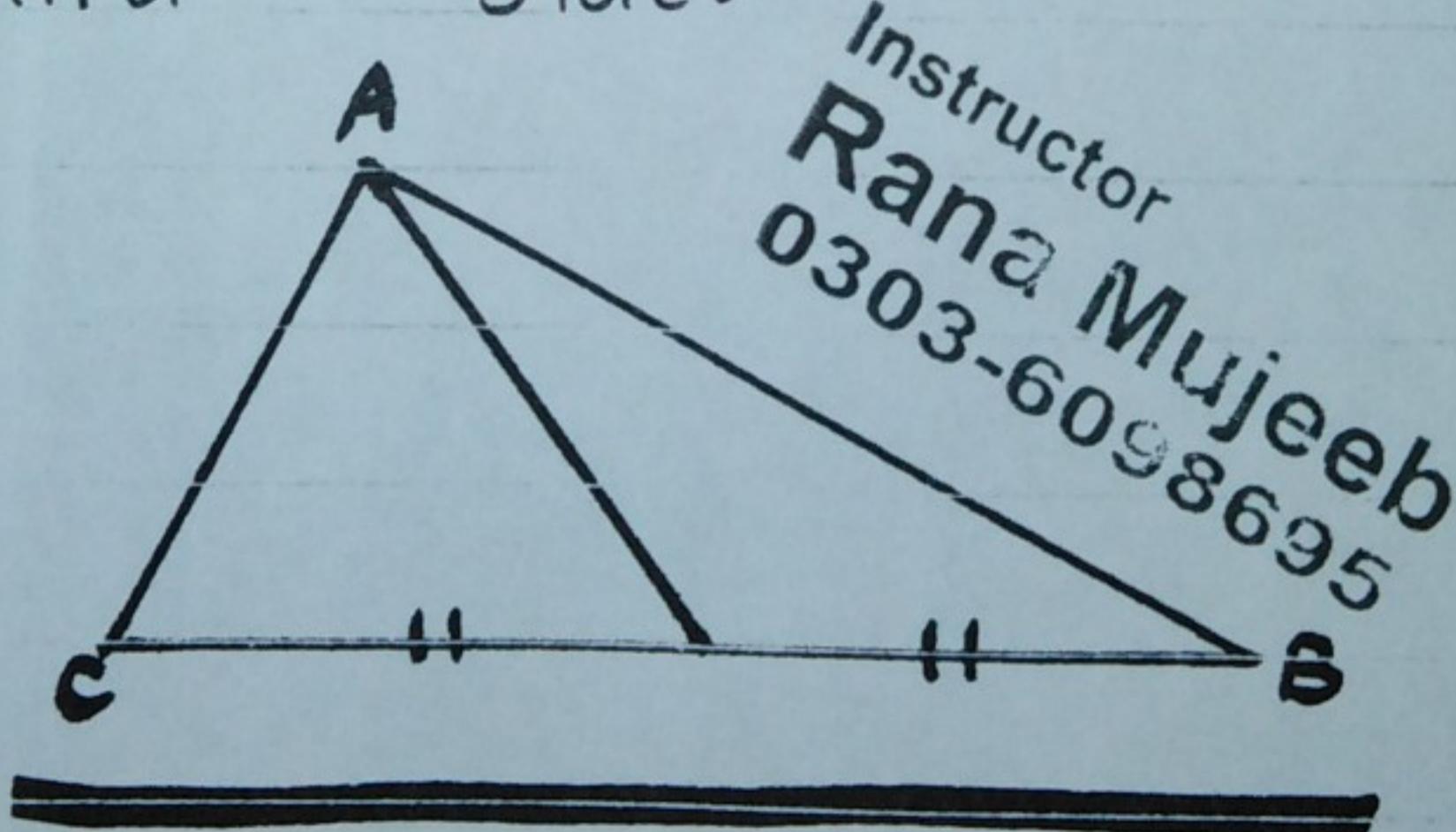
X) Some Important concepts:-

Important 1:-

In a scalene triangle, the angle opposite to the largest side is of measure greater than 60°. (i.e., two-third of a right-angle).

A

B C

Important 2:-

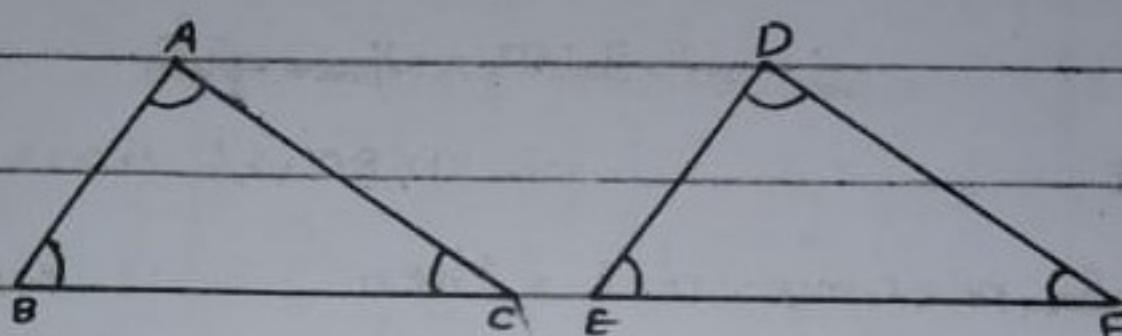
The sum of a measures of two sides of a triangle is greater than twice the measure of the median which bisect the third side.

Chapter # 14:-
"Ratio and Proportion"

Basic Concepts:-

(i) Congurent triangles.
(ii) Similar triangles.
(iii) Ratio.
(iv) Proportion.
(v) 1st and 2nd element of ratio
(vi) Theorem 14.1.1.
(vii) Theorem 14.1.2.
(viii) Theorem 14.1.3.
(ix) Theorem 14.1.4.
(x) Point to be noted.
(xi) Ex14.2 (Q1, (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)).
(xii) Ex14.2 (Q1 & Q2 easily).
(xiii) Review Ex 14.

(i) Congruent Triangles:-

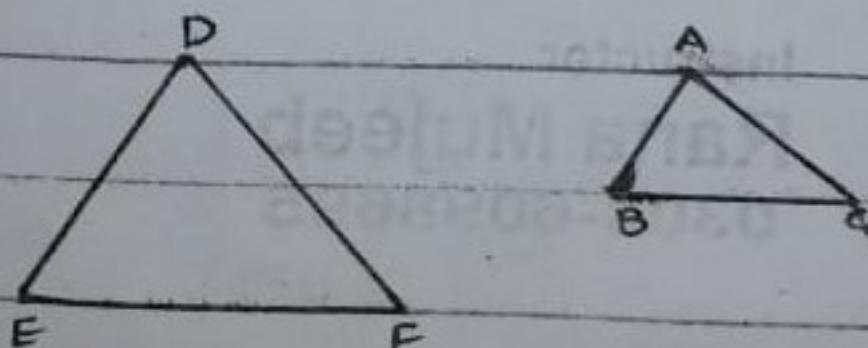
Two triangles are said to be congruent written symbolically as, $\cong$, if there exists a correspondence b/w them. such that all the corresponding sides and angles are congruent. i.e.,

If $\begin{cases} \overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE} \\ \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF} \\ \overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD} \end{cases}$ and $\begin{cases} \angle A \cong \angle D \\ \angle B \cong \angle E \\ \angle C \cong \angle F \end{cases}$

(ii) Similar Triangles:-

Two (or more) triangles are called similar (symbol '~') if they are equiangular and measure of their corresponding sides are proportional. i.e.,

In $\triangle ABC \longleftrightarrow \triangle DEF$

$\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$ and

$$\frac{m\overline{AB}}{m\overline{DE}} = \frac{m\overline{BC}}{m\overline{EF}} = \frac{m\overline{CA}}{m\overline{FD}}$$

(iii) Ratio:-

We defined ratio $a:b = \frac{a}{b}$ as the comparision of two alike quantities a and b called the terms of a ratio.

e.g.,

$2:3$, $3:5$, etc.

(iv) Proportion:-

Equality of two ratios is defined as proportion. i.e., if $a:b=c:d$, then a, b, c and d are said to be in proportion.

e.g.,

$2:3 = 1:4$, etc.

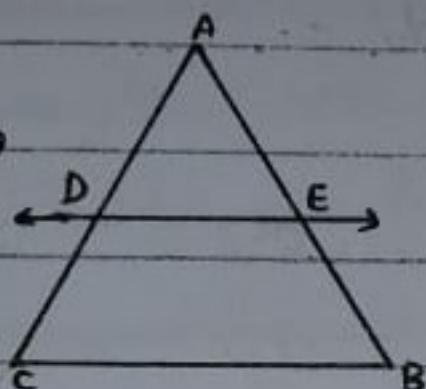
(v) 1st and 2nd element of ratio:-

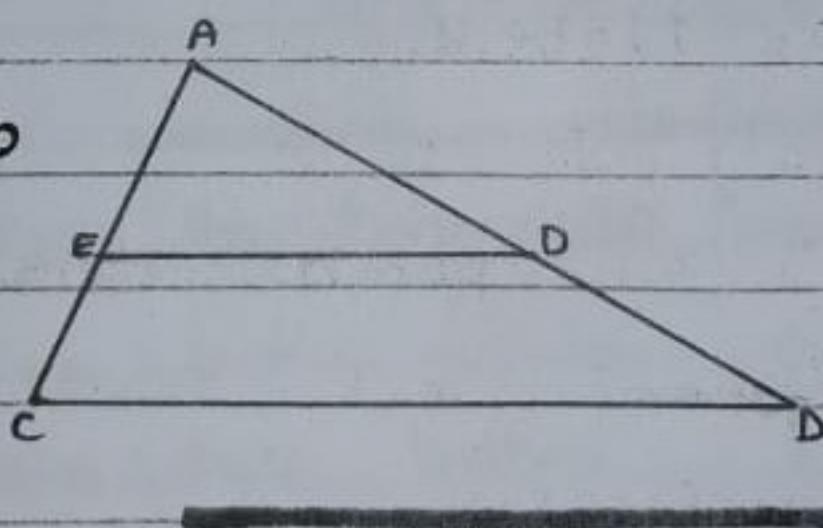
In a ratio $a:b$, a is called 1st element of ratio or antecedant and b is called 2nd element of ratio or consequent.

e.g.,

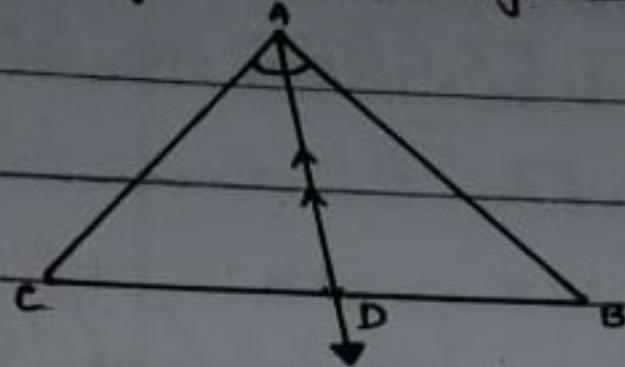
[2] : [3] → consequent.
antecedant

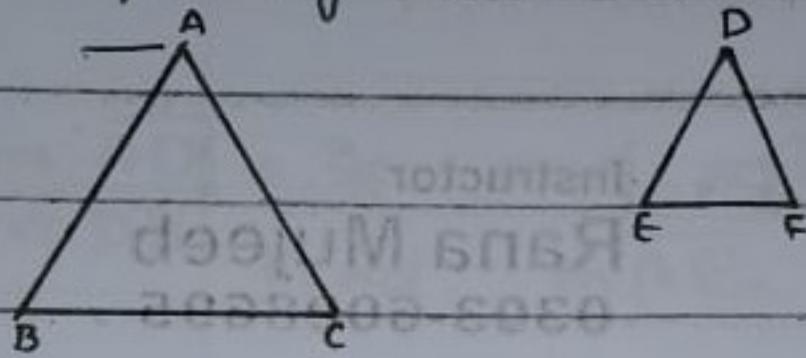
(vi) Theorem 14.1.1:-

A line parallel to one side of a triangle and intersecting the other two sides divides them proportionally.

(vii) Theorem 14.1.2:-

If a line segment intersects the two sides of a triangle in the same ratio, then it is parallel to the third side.

(viii) Theorem 14.1.3:-

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the side opposite to it in the ratio of the lengths of the

sides contaning the angle.

(ix) Theorem 14.1.4:-

If two triangles are similar, then the measures of their corresponding sides are proportional.

$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$

i-e., $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$

(x) Point to be Noted:-

- Two points determine a line and three non-collinear points determine a plane.
- A line segment has exactly one midpoint.
- If two intersecting lines form equal adjacent angles, the lines are perpendicular.
- Two congruent triangles are similar also. But two similar triangles are not necessarily congruent, as congruence of their corresponding sides is not necessary.

(xi) Ex 14.1

Q1:- In ΔABC, $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$,

(i) If $m\overline{AD} = 1.5cm$, $m\overline{BD} = 3cm$, $m\overline{AE} = 1.3cm$ then find $m\overline{CE}$.

Let,

$m\overline{CE} = x$

Now,

$mAD : mBD = m\overline{AE} : m\overline{CE}$

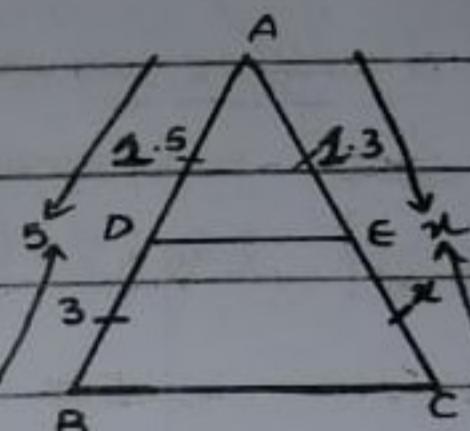
$1.5 : 3 = 1.3 : x$

$\frac{1.5}{3} = \frac{1.3}{x}$

$1.3 \times 3 = 1.5x$

$3.9 = 1.5x$

$\frac{3.9}{1.5} = x$

$\boxed{x = 2.6cm}$

(ii) If $m\overline{AD} = 2.4cm$, $m\overline{AE} = 3.2cm$, $m\overline{EC} = 4.8cm$ then find $m\overline{AB}$.

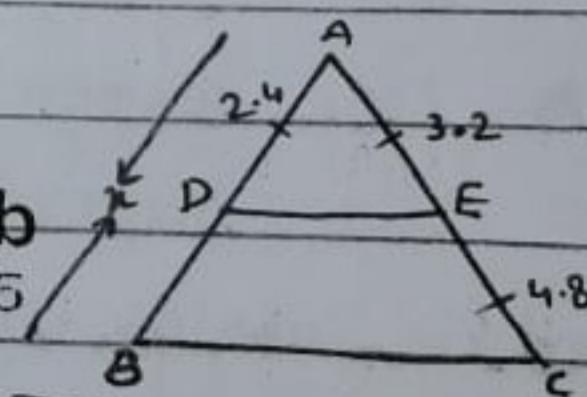
Let,

$m\overline{AB} = x$

Now,

$m\overline{AD} : m\overline{AE} = m\overline{DB} : m\overline{EC}$

$2.4 : 3.2 = m\overline{DB} : 4.8$

$\frac{2.4}{3.2} = \frac{m\overline{DB}}{4.8}$

$$2.4 \times 4.8 = m\overline{BD} \times 3.2$$

$$11.52 = m\overline{BD} \times 3.2$$

$$\frac{11.52}{3.2} = m\overline{BD}$$

$$\boxed{m\overline{BD} = 3.6cm}$$

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Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

So,

$$m\overline{AB} = m\overline{AD} + m\overline{DB}$$

$$x = 2.4 + 3.6$$

$$\boxed{x = 6cm}$$

(iv) If $\frac{m\overline{AD}}{m\overline{DB}} = \frac{3}{5}$ and $m\overline{AC} = 4.8cm$ than find $m\overline{AE}$.

Let,

$$m\overline{AE} = x$$

Now,

$$m\overline{AD} : m\overline{DB} = m\overline{AE} : m\overline{EC}$$

$$3 : 5 = x : m\overline{AC} - m\overline{AE}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = x : 4.8 - x$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{x}{4.8 - x}$$

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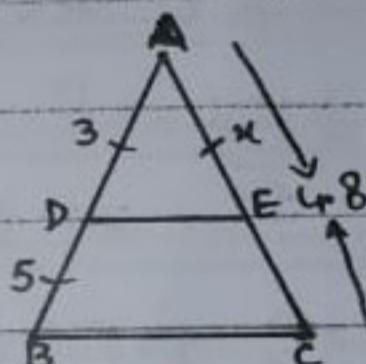
$$3(4.8 - x) = 5x$$

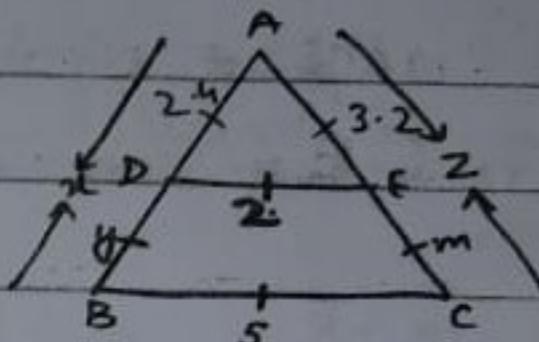
$$14.4 - 3x = 5x$$

$$14.4 = 3x + 5x$$

$$14.4 = 8x$$

$$x = \frac{14.4}{8}$$

(iv) If $m\overline{AD} = 2.4\,cm$, $m\overline{AE} = 3.2\,cm$, $m\overline{DE} = 2\,cm$, $mBC = 5\,cm$ than find $m\overline{AB}$.

Let,

$m\overline{AB} = x$, $m\overline{DB} = y$, $m\overline{AC} = z$, $m\overline{CE} = m$.

Now,

$\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$

$$\frac{m\overline{AD}}{m\overline{AB}} = \frac{m\overline{DE}}{m\overline{BC}} = \frac{m\overline{AE}}{m\overline{AC}}$$

$$\frac{2.4}{x} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3.2}{z}$$

$\frac{2.4}{x} = \frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{3.2}{z}$

$2.4 \times 5 = 2x$ and $2 \times z = 3.2 \times 5$

$12 = 2x$ and $2z = 16$

$\frac{12}{2} = x$ and $z = \frac{16}{2}$

$x = 6\,cm$ and $z = 8\,cm$

Here,

$y = m\overline{AB} - m\overline{AD}$

$y = 6 - 2.4$

$y = 3.6\,cm$

$m = m\overline{AC} - m\overline{AE}$

$m = 8 - 3.2$

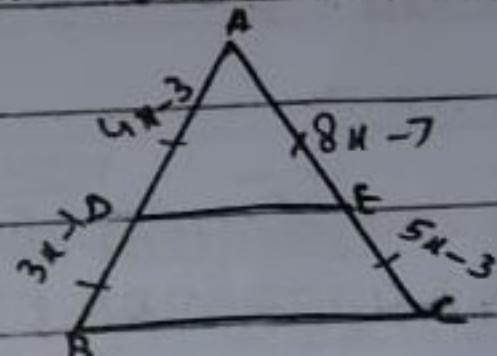
$m = 4.8\,cm$

(v) If $m\overline{AD} = 4x-3$, $m\overline{AE} = 8x-7$, $m\overline{BD} = 3x-1$ and $m\overline{CE} = 5x-3$, find value of x.

A
4x-3
8x-7
D
E
3x-1
5x-3
B
C

As,

$m\overline{AD} : m\overline{AE} = m\overline{DB} : m\overline{CE}$

$4x-3 : 8x-7 = 3x-1 : 5x-3$

$$\frac{4x-3}{8x-7} = \frac{3x-1}{5x-3}$$

$(4x-3)(5x-3) = (8x-7)(3x-1)$

$20x^2 - 12x - 15x + 9 = 24x^2 - 8x - 21x + 7$

$20x^2 - 27x + 9 = 24x^2 - 29x + 7$

$0 = 24x^2 - 29x + 7 - 20x^2 + 27x - 9$

$0 = 4x^2 - 2x - 2$

$4x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$

$4x^2 - 4x + 2x - 2 = 0$

$4x(x-1) + 2(x-1) = 0$

$(x-1)(4x+2) = 0$

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$x - 1 = 0$

$x = 1$

$4x + 2 = 0$

$4x = -2$

$x = -\frac{2}{4}$

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$ is not possible

so, $x = 1$

(x,ii) Ex 14.2:—

Q1:— In ΔABC as shown in the figure, $\overrightarrow{CD}$ bisects $\angle C$ and meets $\overline{AB}$ at D is equal to

(a) 5 (b) 16 (c) 10 (d) 18

A, 6, D, 12, B, 10, C

Let,

$m\overline{BD} = x$

Now,

$m\overline{AD} : m\overline{BD} = m\overline{AC} : m\overline{BC}$

$6 : x = 12 : 10$

$\frac{6}{x} = \frac{12}{10}$

$6 \times 10 = 12x$

$60 = 12x$

$\frac{60}{12} = x$

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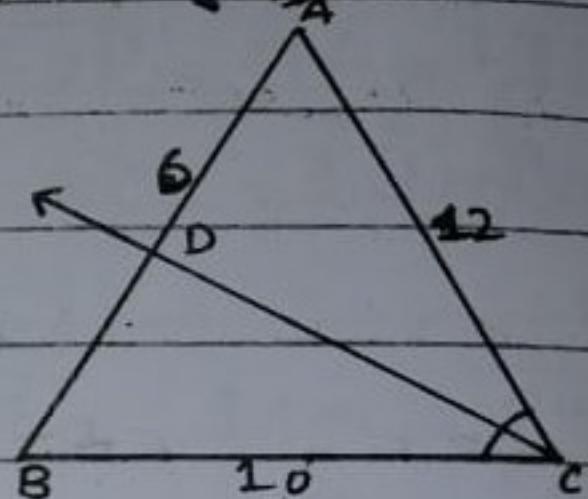
$x = 5cm$

So,

$m\overline{BD}$ is equal to option '(a)'.

Q2:— In ΔABC shown in the figure, $\overrightarrow{CD}$ bisects $\angle C$. If $m\overline{AC} = 3$, $m\overline{CB} = 6$ and $m\overline{AB} = 7$, then find $m\overline{AD}$ and $m\overline{DB}$.

11

Let,

$m\overline{AD} = x$

Now,

$m\overline{AD} : m\overline{DB} = m\overline{AC} : m\overline{CB}$

$x : 7 - x = 3 : 6$

$\frac{x}{7-x} = \frac{3}{6}$

$6x = 3(7x - x)$

$6x = 21x - 3x$

$6x + 3x = 21$

$9x = 21$

$x = \frac{21}{9}$ (reduced to $\frac{7}{3}$)

$x = \frac{7}{3}$

$\boxed{m\overline{AD} = \frac{7}{3}}$

$m\overline{DB} = 7 - \frac{7}{3}$

$m\overline{DB} = \frac{21-7}{3}$

$\boxed{m\overline{DB} = \frac{14}{3}}$

(xiii) Review Ex 14

Q1:- Which one of the following are true and which are false?

- Congruent triangles are of same

size and shape. True.

- Similar triangles are of same shape but different sizes. True.
- Symbol used for congruent is '≅'. True
- Symbol used for similarity is '~'. True
- Congruent triangles are similar. True
- Similar triangles are congruent. False.
- A line segment has only one mid-point. True.
- One and only one line can be drawn through two points. True.
- Proportion is non-equality of two ratios. False.
- Ratio has no unit. True.

Q3:- In $\triangle LMN$ shown in figure $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{PQ}$.

(i) If $m\overline{LM} = 5cm$, $m\overline{LP} = 2.5cm$, $m\overline{LQ} = 2.3cm$ then find $m\overline{LN}$

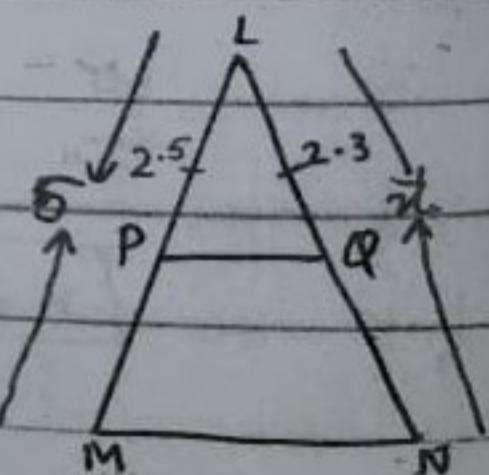
Let,

$m\overline{LN} = x$

Now,

$m\overline{LM} : m\overline{LP} = m\overline{LN} : m\overline{LQ}$

$5 : 2.5 = x : 2.3$

$\frac{5}{2.5} = \frac{x}{2.3}$

$5 \times 2.3 = 2.5x$

$11.5 = 2.5x$

$\frac{11.5}{2.5} = x$

$\boxed{x = 4.6\text{ cm}}$

(iii) If $m\overline{LM} = 6\text{cm}$, $m\overline{LQ} = 2.5\text{cm}$, $mQN = 5\text{cm}$ then find $m\overline{LP}$.

Let,

$m\overline{LP} = x$

Now,

$m\overline{LQ} : m\overline{LP} = m\overline{LN} : m\overline{LQ}$

$6 : x = m\overline{LQ} + m\overline{QN} : 2.5$

$6 : x = 2.5 + 5 : 2.5$

$6 : x = 7.5 : 2.5$

$\frac{6}{x} = \frac{7.5}{2.5}$

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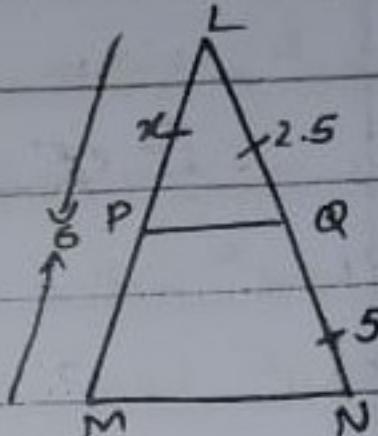
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

$6 \times 2.5 = 7.5x$

$15 = 7.5x$

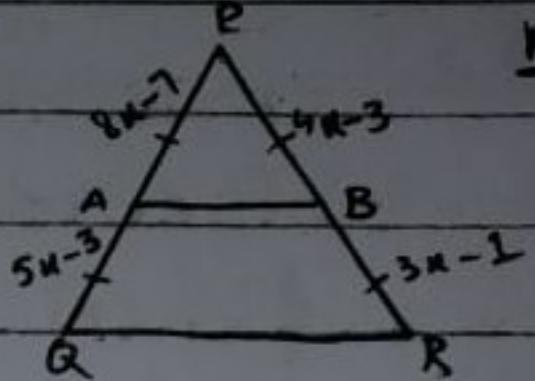
$\frac{15}{7.5} = x$

$\boxed{x = 2\text{ cm}}$

Q4:- In the shown figure, Let $m\overline{PA} = 8x-7$, $m\overline{PB} = 4x-3$, $mAQ = 5x-3$, $m\overline{BR} = 3x-1$, then find value of x

if $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{QR}$.

P, A, B, Q, R; $8x-7$, $4x-3$, $5x-3$, $3x-1$

As,

$$m\overline{PA} : m\overline{PB} = m\overline{AQ} : m\overline{BR}$$

$$8x-7 : 4x-3 = 5x-3 : 3x-1$$

$$\frac{8x-7}{4x-3} = \frac{5x-3}{3x-1}$$

$$(8x-7)(3x-1) = (4x-3)(5x-3)$$

$$24x^2-8x-21x+7 = 20x^2-12x-15x+9$$

$$24x^2-29x+7 = 20x^2-27x+9$$

$$24x^2-29x+7-20x^2+27x-9 = 0$$

$$4x^2-2x-2 = 0$$

$$4x^2-4x+2x-2 = 0$$

$$4x(x-1)+2(x-1) = 0$$

$$(x-1)(4x+2) = 0$$

$$x-1=0$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$4x+2=0$$

$$4x=-2$$

$$x=-\frac{2}{4}$$

$$\boxed{x=-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

$x=-\frac{1}{2}$ is not possible

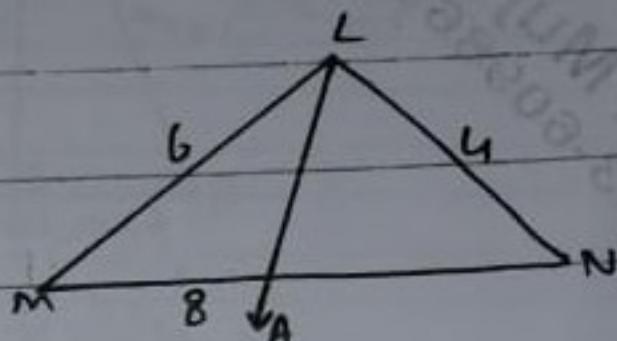
So

$\boxed{x=1}$.

Q5:- In ΔLMN shown in figure $\overrightarrow{LA}$ bisects $\angle L$. If $mLN = 4$, $mLM = 6$, $m\overline{MN} = 8$, then find $m\overline{MA}$ and $m\overline{AN}$.

L, 6, 4, M, 8, A, N

Let

$m\overline{MA} = x$

Now,

$$m\overline{MA} : m\overline{AN} = m\overline{ML} : m\overline{LN}$$

$$x : 8 - x = 6 : 4$$

$$\frac{x}{8-x} = \frac{6}{4}$$

$$4x = 6(8-x)$$

$$4x = 48 - 6x$$

$$4x + 6x = 48$$

$$10x = 48$$

$$x = \frac{48}{10}$$

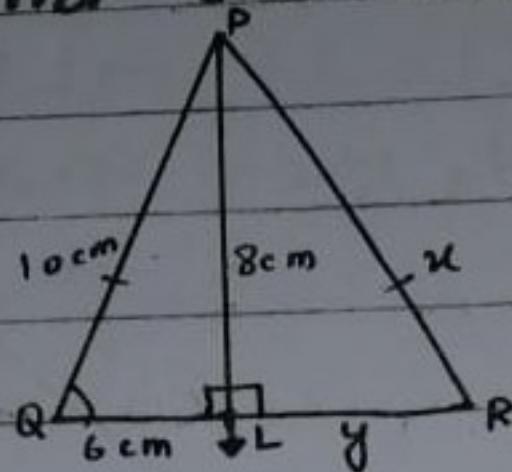
$$x = 4.8$$

$$\boxed{mMA = 4.8}$$

$$m\overline{AN} = m\overline{MN} - m\overline{MA}$$

$$m\overline{AN} = 8 - 4.8$$

$$\boxed{m\overline{AN} = 3.2}$$

Q6:– In Isosceles ΔPQR shown in figure, find the value of x and y.

اس سوال کو حل کرنے کے دو طریقے ہیں۔

- **Method I:–**

Statements	Reasons
$m\overline{PR} = m\overline{PQ}$	∴ Isosceles triangle,
$\boxed{x = 10cm}$	
Now,	
$\Delta PQL \leftrightarrow \Delta PLR$	
$m\overline{PQ} \cong m\overline{PR}$	Hypotenuse
$m\overline{PL} \cong m\overline{PL}$	Common
$\Delta PQL \cong \Delta PLR$	H.S ≅ H.S
So	
$\boxed{y = 6cm}$	

- **Method II:–**

$m\overline{PR} = mPQ$ ∴ Isosceles triangles

$\boxed{x = 10cm}$

In ΔPQL,

$(Hyp)^2 = (Base)^2 + (Perp)^2$

$(10)^2 = (6)^2 + (Perp)^2$

$$100 = 36 + (\text{Prep})^2$$

$$100 - 36 = (\text{Prep})^2$$

$$\sqrt{64} = \sqrt{(\text{Prep})^2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Prep} = 8\text{cm}}$$

In ΔPLR,

$$(\text{Hyp})^2 = (\text{Base})^2 + (\text{Perp})^2$$

$$(10)^2 = (y)^2 + (8)^2$$

$$100 = y^2 + 64$$

$$100 - 64 = y^2$$

$$\sqrt{36} = \sqrt{y^2}$$

$$\boxed{y = 6\text{cm}}$$

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Chapter No 15:–
"Phythagoras theorem"

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Basic Concepts:–

(i) Right-angled triangle.
(ii) Phythagoras theorem.
(iii) Converse of phythagoras theorem.
(iv) Corollary.
(v) Ex 15(Q1, Q2, Q3, Q6(ii), Q7, Q8
(vi) Review Exercise 15

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Rana Mujeeb
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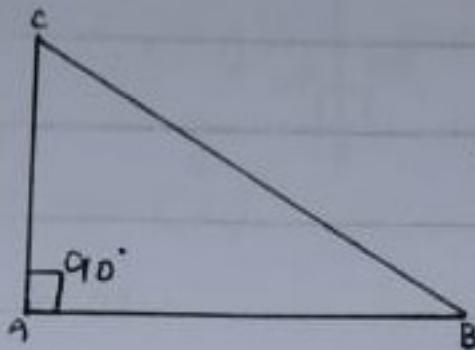
(i) Right-angled triangle:-

A triangle with one interior angle is measuring 90° is called right-angled triangle.

e.g.,

C

90°

A B

(ii) Phythagoras theorem:-

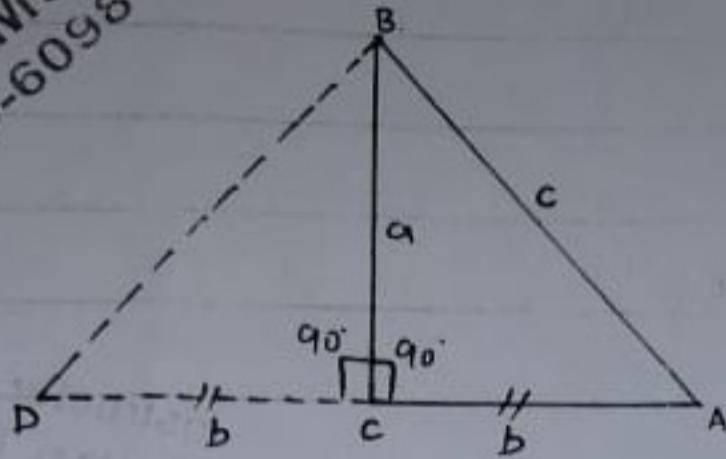
In a right-angled triangle, the square of the length of hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squres of the lengths of other two sides.

Formula:-

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

(iii) Converse of phythagoras theorem:-

If the square of one side of a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, then the triangle is a right-angled triangle.

Date

Formula:—

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

(iv) Corollary:—

Let "c" be the longest side "a, b and c" of a triangle.

- If $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then triangle is right.
- If $a^2 + b^2 > c^2$, then triangle is acute.
- If $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$, then triangle is obtuse.

(v) Ex 15

1— Verify that the Δs having the following measures of sides are right—angled.

(i) $a = 5cm$, $b = 12 cm$, $c = 13 cm$

According to phythagoras theorem,

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$(13)^2 = (5)^2 + (12)^2$$

$$169 = 25 + 144$$

$169 = 169$

Hence, it is a right-angled triangle.

(ii) $a = 1.5\text{cm}$, $b = 2\text{cm}$, $c = 2.5\text{cm}$

According to phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(2.5)^2 = (1.5)^2 + (2)^2$

$6.25 = 2.25 + 4$

$6.25 = 6.25$

Hence, it is a right-angled triangle.

(iii) $a = 9\text{cm}$, $b = 12\text{cm}$, $c = 15\text{cm}$

According to phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(15)^2 = (9)^2 + (12)^2$

$225 = 81 + 144$

$225 = 225$

Hence, it is a right-angled triangle.

(iv) $a = 16\text{cm}$, $b = 30\text{cm}$, $c = 34\text{cm}$

According to phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(34)^2 = (16)^2 + (30)^2$

$1156 = 256 + 900$

$1156 = 1156$

Hence, it is a right-angled triangle.

2:— Here,

Hyp. $= c = a^2 + b^2$

Perp. $= b = 2ab$

Base $= a = a^2 - b^2$

According to phythagoras theorem,

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$(a^2+b^2)^2 = (a^2-b^2)^2 + (2ab)^2$$

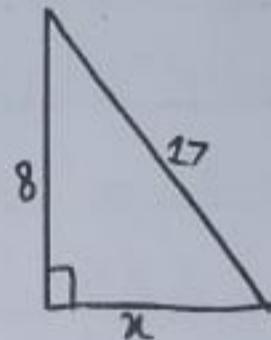
$$(a^2)^2 + (b^2)^2 + 2(a^2)(b^2) = (a^2)^2 + (b^2)^2 - 2(a^2)(b^2) + 4a^2b^2$$

$$a^4 + b^4 + 2a^2b^2 = a^4 + b^4 - 2a^2b^2 + 4a^2b^2$$

$$a^4 + b^4 + 2a^2b^2 = a^4 + b^4 + 2a^2b^2$$

Hence, it is a right-angled triangle.

3:— Here,

Base $= a = x$

Prep. $= b = 8$

Hyp. $= c = 17$

By phythagoras theorem,

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$(17)^2 = (x)^2 + (8)^2$$

$$289 = x^2 + 64$$

$$289 - 64 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{225} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 15}$$

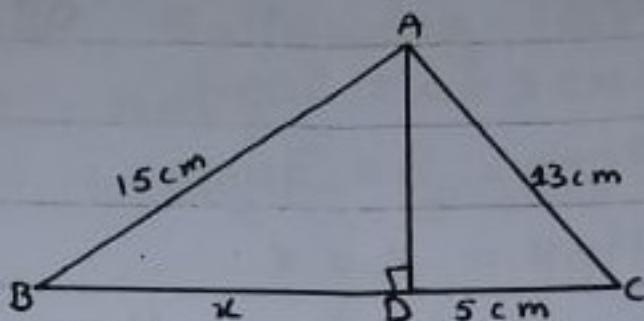
Q6:-

(ii) Find value of "x"?

In ΔADC,

Base = a = 5cm

prep = b = ?

Hyp = c = 13 cm

By phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(13)^2 = (5)^2 + b^2$

$169 = 25 + b^2$

$169 - 25 = b^2$

$\sqrt{144} = \sqrt{b^2}$

$b = 12\text{ cm}$

In ΔABD,

Base = a = x

Prep = b = 12cm

Hyp = c = 15 cm

By phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(15)^2 = (x)^2 + (12)^2$

$225 = x^2 + 144$

$225 - 144 = x^2$

$\sqrt{81} = \sqrt{x^2}$

$x = 9\text{ cm}$

7:-

Here,

Base $= a = 500m$

Prep $= b = 300m$

Hyp $= c = x$

A
x
300m
B Airport
500m
C

By phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(x)^2 = (500)^2 + (300)^2$

$x^2 = 250000 + 90000$

$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{340000}$

$x = \sqrt{34 \times 10000}$

$\boxed{x = 100\sqrt{34}}$

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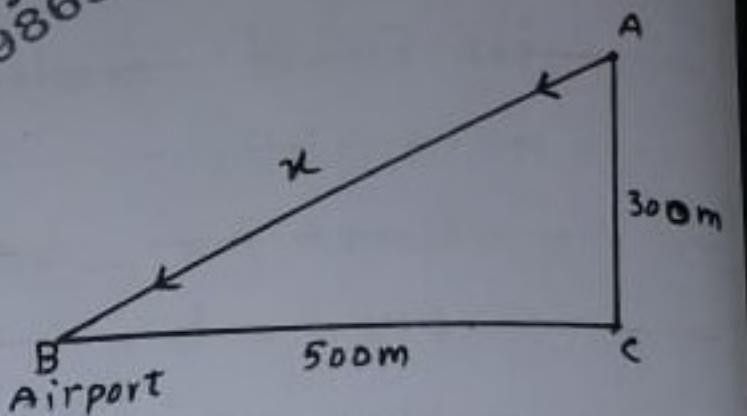
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

8:- Here,

Base $= a = 8m$

Prep $= b = x$

Hyp $= c = 17m$

By phythagoras theorem,

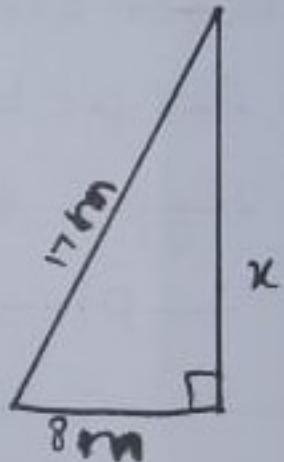
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(17)^2 = (8)^2 + (x)^2$

$289 = 64 + x^2$

$289 - 64 = x^2$

$\sqrt{225} = \sqrt{x^2}$

$\boxed{x = 15\ m}$

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(vi) Review Exercise 15

1- Which of the following are true and which are not?

(i) In a right-angled triangle greater angle is 90°. True.

(ii) In a right-angled triangle right angle is 60°. False.

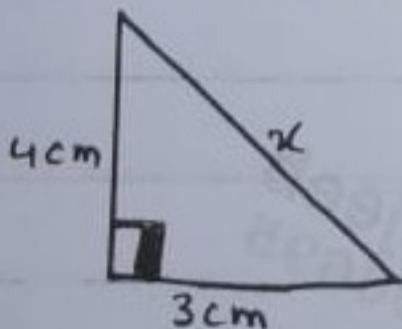
(iii) In a right-angled triangle hypotenuse is a side opposite to right angle. True.

(iv) If a, b, c are sides of right-angled triangle with c as longer side, then $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$. True.

(v) If 3cm and 4cm are two sides of a right-angled triangle, then hypotenuse is 5cm. True

(vi) If hypotenuse of an isosceles right triangle is $\sqrt{2}$ cm, then each of other side is of length 2cm. False.

2- Find the unknown value in each of the following figures.

(i)

According to phythagoras theorem,

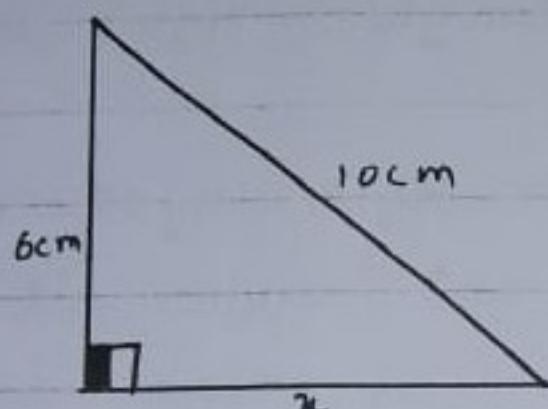
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(x)^2 = (3)^2 + (4)^2$

$x^2 = 9 + 16$

$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25}$

$x = 5\text{ cm}$

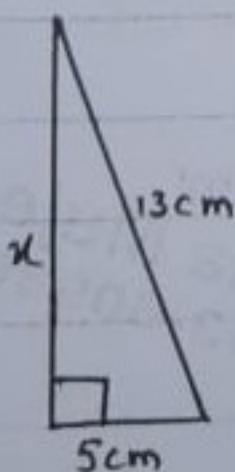
(ii)

According to phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(10)^2 = (x)^2 + (6)^2$

$100 = x^2 + 36$

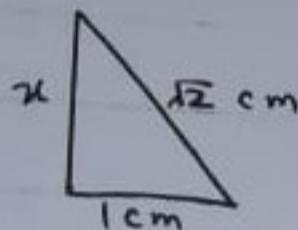
$100 - 36 = x^2$

$\sqrt{64} = \sqrt{x^2}$

$x = 8\text{ cm}$

(iii)

According to phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
$(13)^2 = (5)^2 + (x)^2$
$169 = 25 + x^2$
$169 - 25 = x^2$
$\sqrt{144} = \sqrt{x^2}$
$\boxed{x = 12\text{ cm}}$

(iv)

According to phythagoras theorem,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
$(\sqrt{2})^2 = (1)^2 + (x)^2$
$2 = 1 + x^2$
$2 - 1 = x^2$
$\sqrt{1} = \sqrt{x^2}$
$\boxed{x = 1\text{ cm}}$

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Chapter # 16:-
"Theorem Related with Area."

Basic Concepts:-

(i) Area of a figure.
(ii) Interior of triangle.
(iii) Triangular Region.
(iv) Congruent Area Axiom.
(v) Rectangular Region.
(vi) Interion of Rectangle.
(vii) Altitude of triangle.
(viii) Altited of parallelogram.
(ix) Area of square.
(x) Area of rectangle.
(xi) Area of parallelogram.
(xii) Area. of triangle.
(xiii) Important points.
(xiv) Review Exercise 16.

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

(i) Area of a figure:-

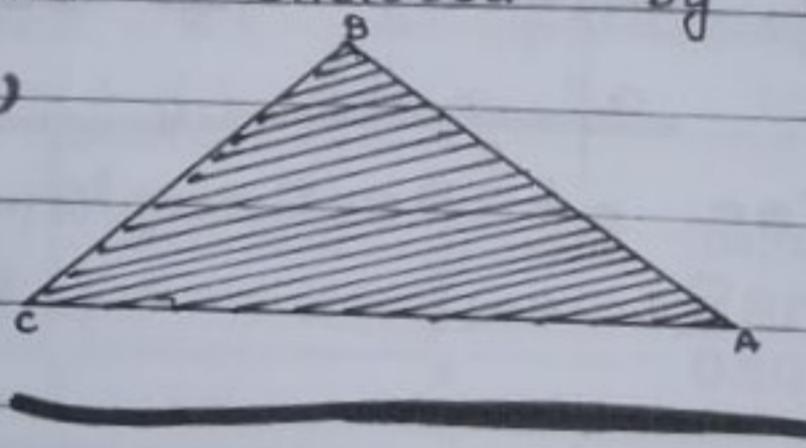
The region enclosed by the bounding lines of a closed figure is called area of a figure. The area of a closed region is expressed in square units (say, sq·m, m^2) i.e., a positive real number.

(ii) Interior of triangle:-

The interior of a triangle is the part of the plane enclosed by the triangle.

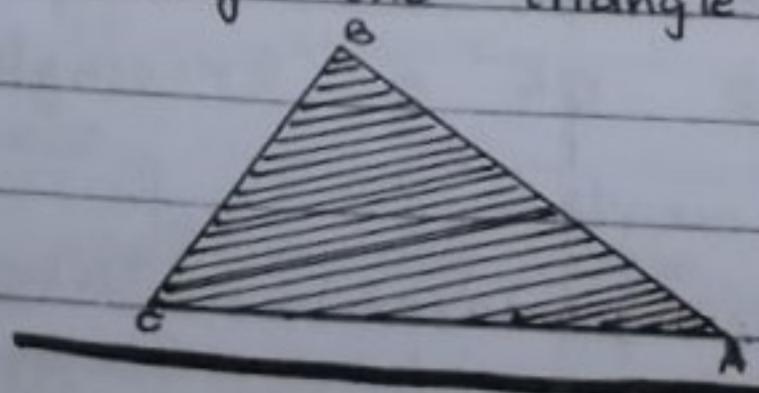
e.g.,

B

C A

(iii) Triangular Region:-

A triangular region it the union of a triangle and its interior i.e., the three line segments forming the triangle and its interior.

B

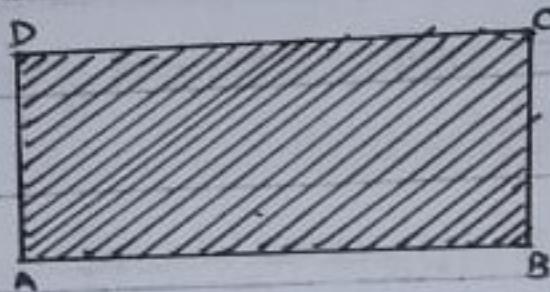
C A

(iv) **Congruent Area Axiom:-**

If $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$, then area of (region ΔABC) = area of (region ΔPQR).

(v) **Rectangular Region:-**

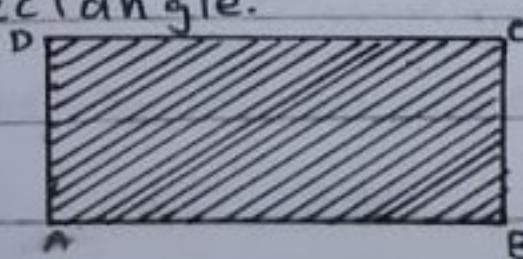
A rectangular region is the union of a rectangle and its interior.

e.g.,

D C A B

(vi) **Interior of Rectangle:-**

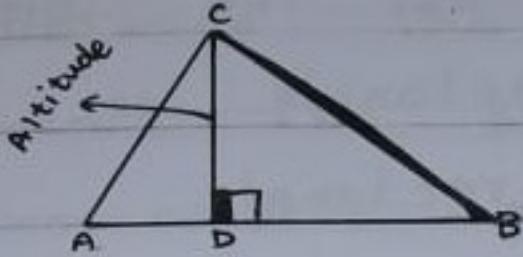
The interior of a rectangle is the part of the plane enclosed by the rectangle.

e.g.,

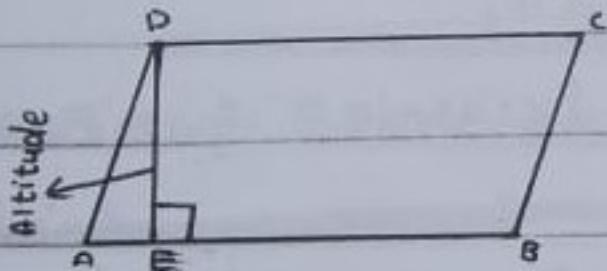
D C A B

(vii) **Altitude of a triangle:-**

If one side of a triangle is taken as its base, the perpendicular to that side,

from the opposite vertex is called the altitude or height of a triangle.

e.g.,

(viii) Altitude of a Parallelogram:-

If one side of a parallelogram is taken as its base, the perpendicular distance between that side and the side parallel to it, is called altitude or height of a parallelogram.

e.g.,

(ix) Area of a square:-

The region enclosed by the bounding lines of a squire is called the area of sqaure.

In a square,

Area of a squire = Side X Side.

5-5-

(x) Area of a rectangle:-

The region enclosed by the bounding lines of a rectangle is called the area of rectangle.

In a rectangle,

Area of rectangle = Length X width.

(xi) Area of a triangle:-

The region enclosed by the bounding lines of a triangle is called the area of triangle.

In a triangle,

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ X Base X Altitude

(xii) Area of parallelogram:-

The region enclosed by the bounding lines of a parallelogram is called the area of parallelogram.

In a parallelogram,

Area of parallelogram = Base X Altitude.

(xiii) Important points:—

- Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallel lines (or of the same altitude) are equal in area.
- Parallelograms on the equal bases and having the same (or equal) altitude are equal in area.
- Triangles on the same base and of the same (i.e., equal) altitudes are equal in area.
- Triangles on equal bases and of equal altitudes are equal in area.

(xiv) Review Exercise 16:—

1:— Which one of he following are true and which are false?

(i) Area of a figure means region enclosed by bounding lines of closed figure. **True**.

(ii) Similar figures have same area. **False**.

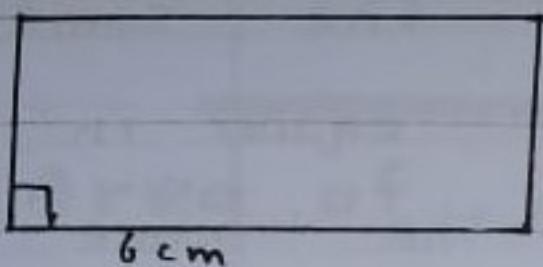
(iii) Congruent figures have same area. **True**.

(iv) A diagonal of a parallelogram divided it into two non-congruent triangles. **False**.

(v) Altitude of a triangle means perpendicular from vertex to the opposide side (base). True.

(vi) Area of a parallelogram is equal to the product of base and height. True.

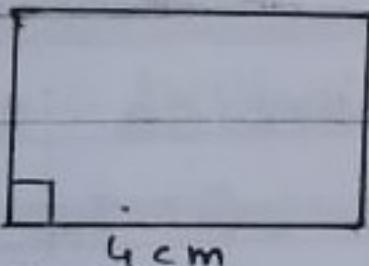
2:- Find area of the following:-

(i)

As we know that,

Area of rectangle = Length x Width

" " " = (6) (3)

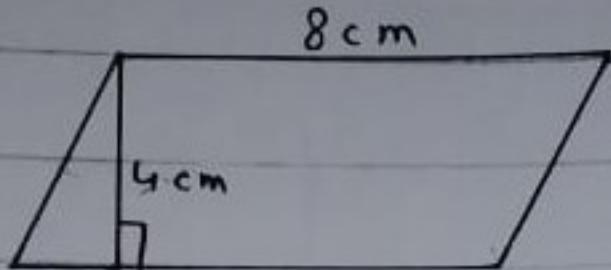
" " " = 18 cm^2

(ii)

As we know that,

Area of square = side x side

" " " = 4 x 4

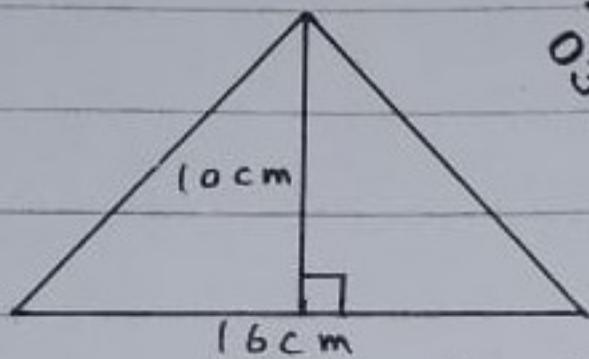
" " " = 16 cm^2

(iii)

As we know that,

Area of parallelogram = Base x Altitud

" " " $= 8 \times 4$

" " " $= 32\ cm^2$

(v)

As we know that,

Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \times$ Base x Altitude

" " " $= \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 10$

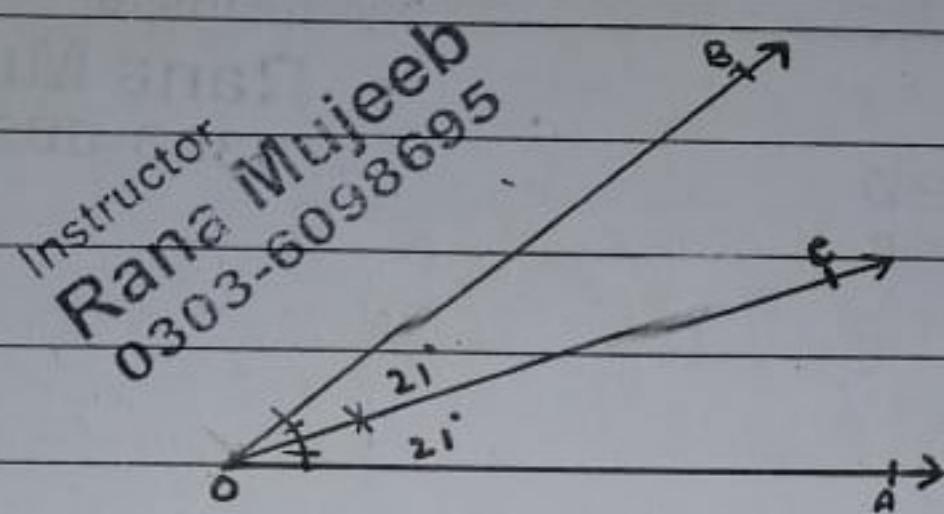
" " " $= 80\ cm^2$

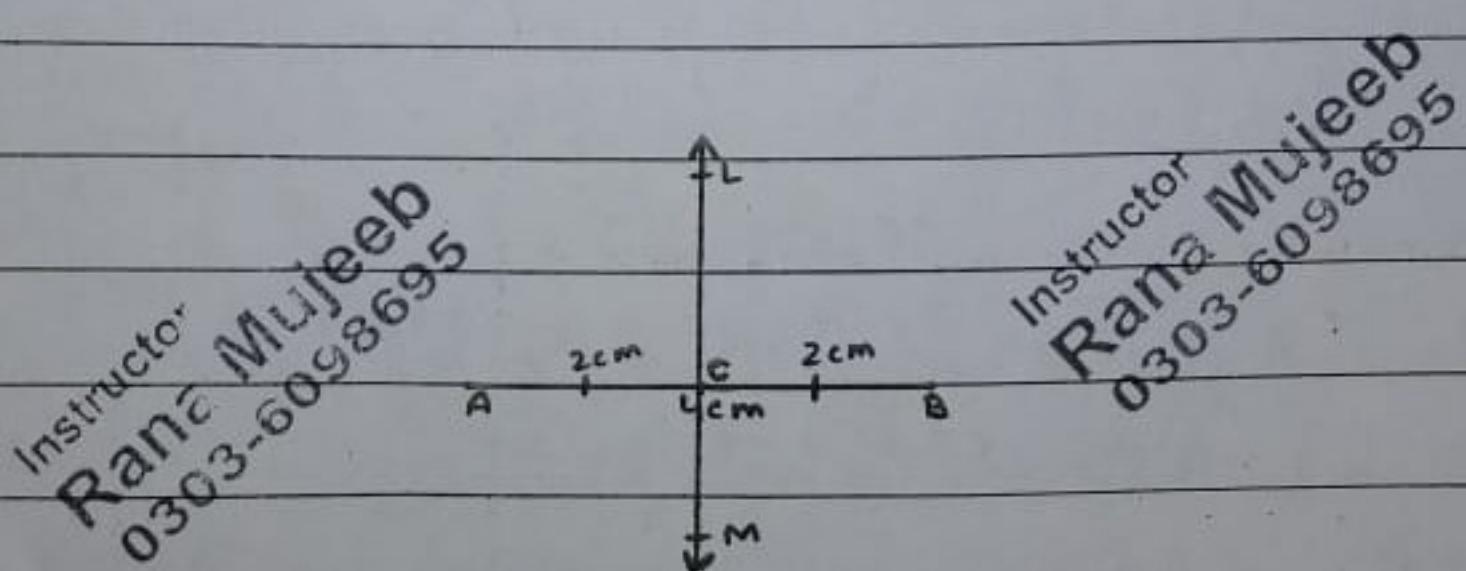
Chapter No 17:-
"Practical Geometry —Triangles"

Basic Concepts

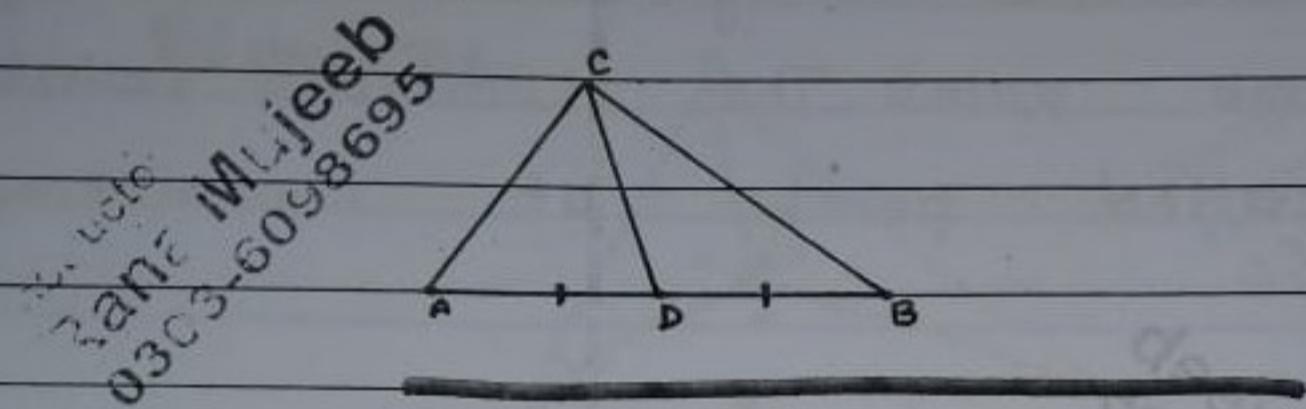
i) Angle Bisector.
ii) Perpendicular Bisector.
iii) Median.
iv) Altitude.
v) Concurrent lines & Point of concurrency
vi) Centroid.
vii) Incentre.
viii) Orthocentre.
ix) Circum-Centre.
x) Observe that.
xi) Ex 17·1 (complete).
xii) Ex 17·2 (complete).
xiii) Ex 17·3 (Q1 (i) & iii) Only).
xiv) Review Ex 17.

i) Angle Bisector:-

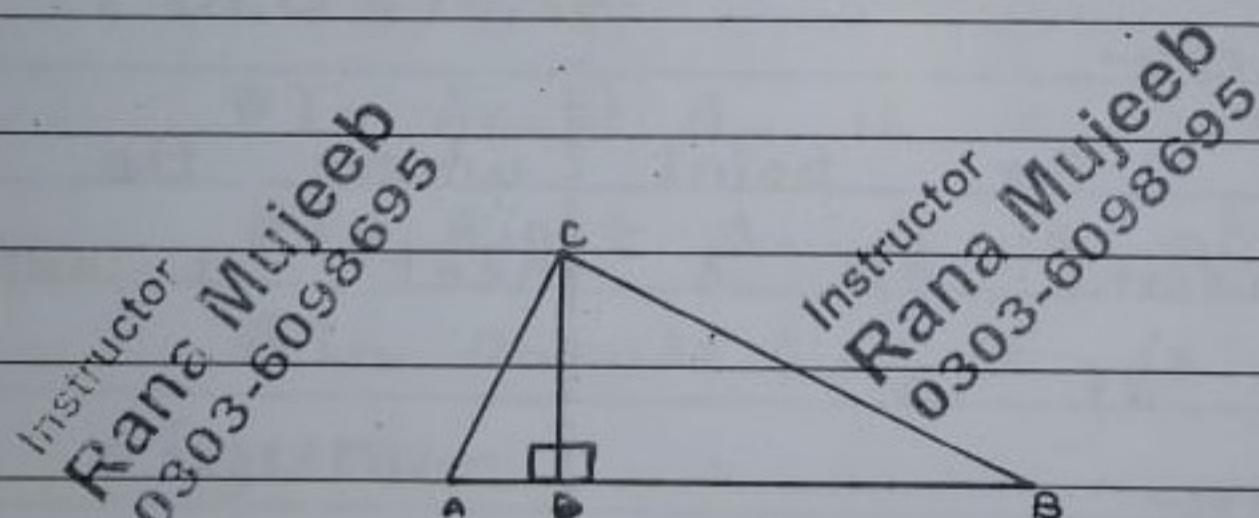
Angle bisector is the ray which divides an angle into two equal parts.

ii) Perpendicular Bisector:-

A line l is called perpendicular bisector of line segment if l is perpendicular to the line segment and passes through its mid-point.

iii) Median:-

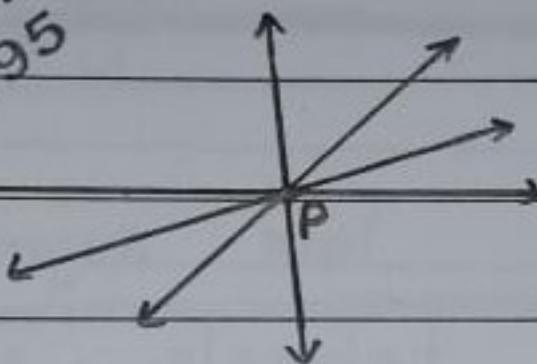
A line segment joining a vertex of a triangle to the mid-point of the opposite side is called median of a triangle.

C A D B

iv) Altitude:-

A line segment from a vertex of a triangle, perpendicular to the line containig opposite side, is called altitude of the Δ.

C A D B

v) Concurrent lines & Point of concurrency:-

Three or more than three lines are said to be concurrent, if they all pass through the same point. The common point is called point of concurrency.

P

Here, P is a point of concurrency.

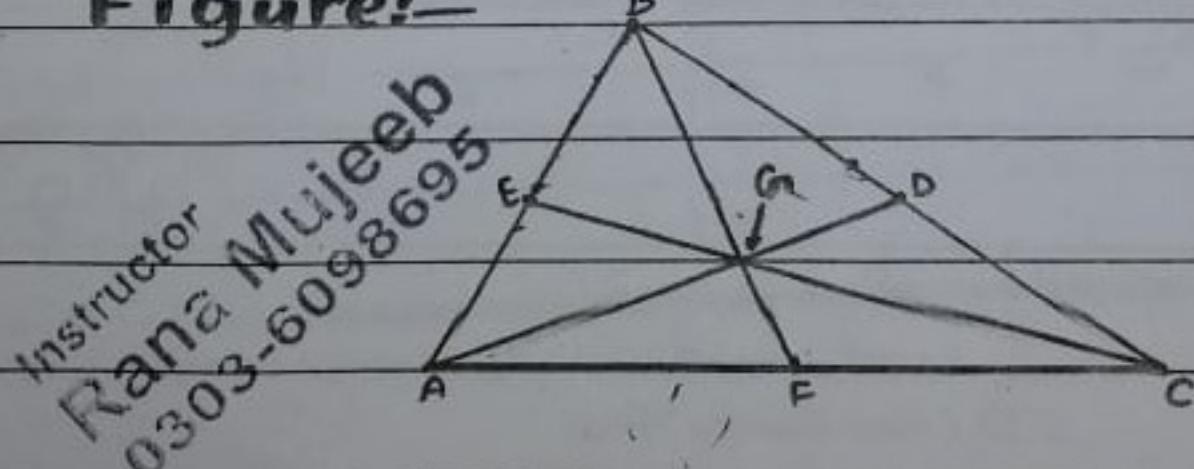
vi) Centroid:-

The point where the three midians of Δ meet is called centroid of Δ

Location:-

It is always inside the Δ.

Figure:-

B E G D A F C

vii) Incentre:-

The internal bisector of the angles of Δ meet at a point called incentre of Δ.

Location:-

It is always inside the Δ.

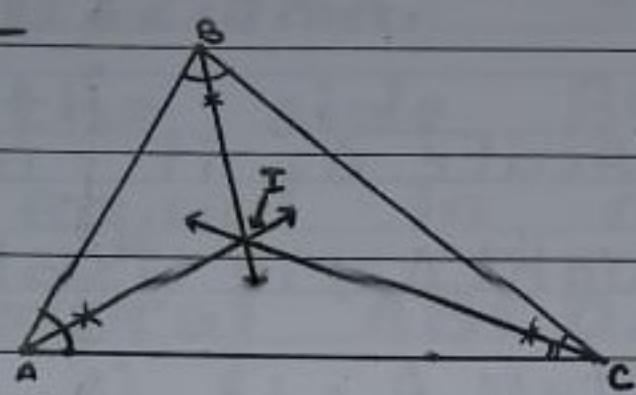



Figure:-

viii) Orthocentre:-

The point of concurrency of the three altitudes of Δ is called its orthocentre.

Location:-

- In Acute Δ, it is inside.
- In Right Δ, it is at Hypotenuse.
- In Obtuse Δ, it is outside.

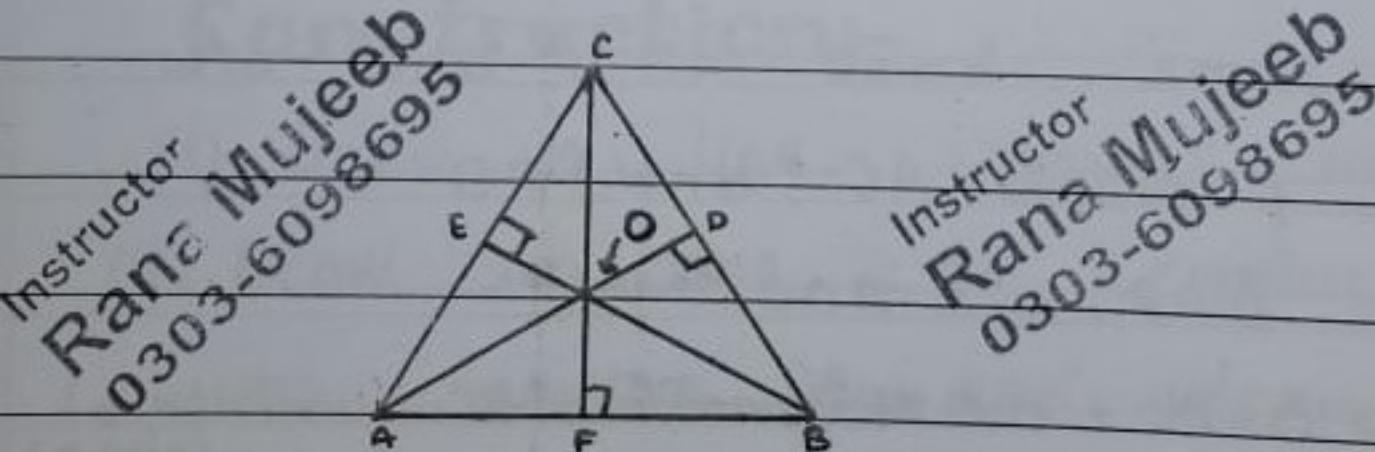



Figure:-

ix) Circumcentre:-

The point of concurrency of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a Δ is called circumcentre of Δ.

Location:-

In Acute Δ, it is inside.
In Right Δ, it is at Hypotenuse.
In Obtuse Δ, it is outside.

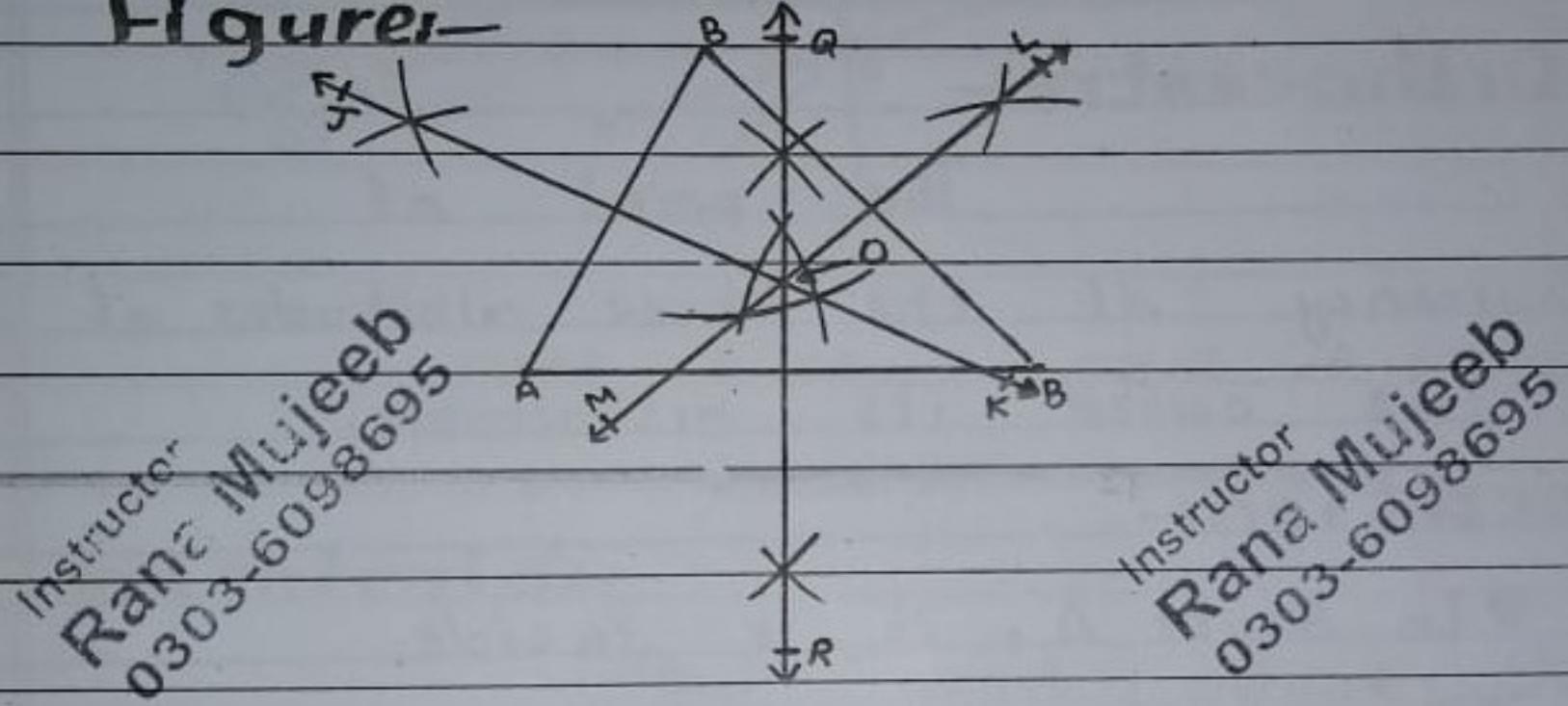



Figure:-

x) Observe that:-

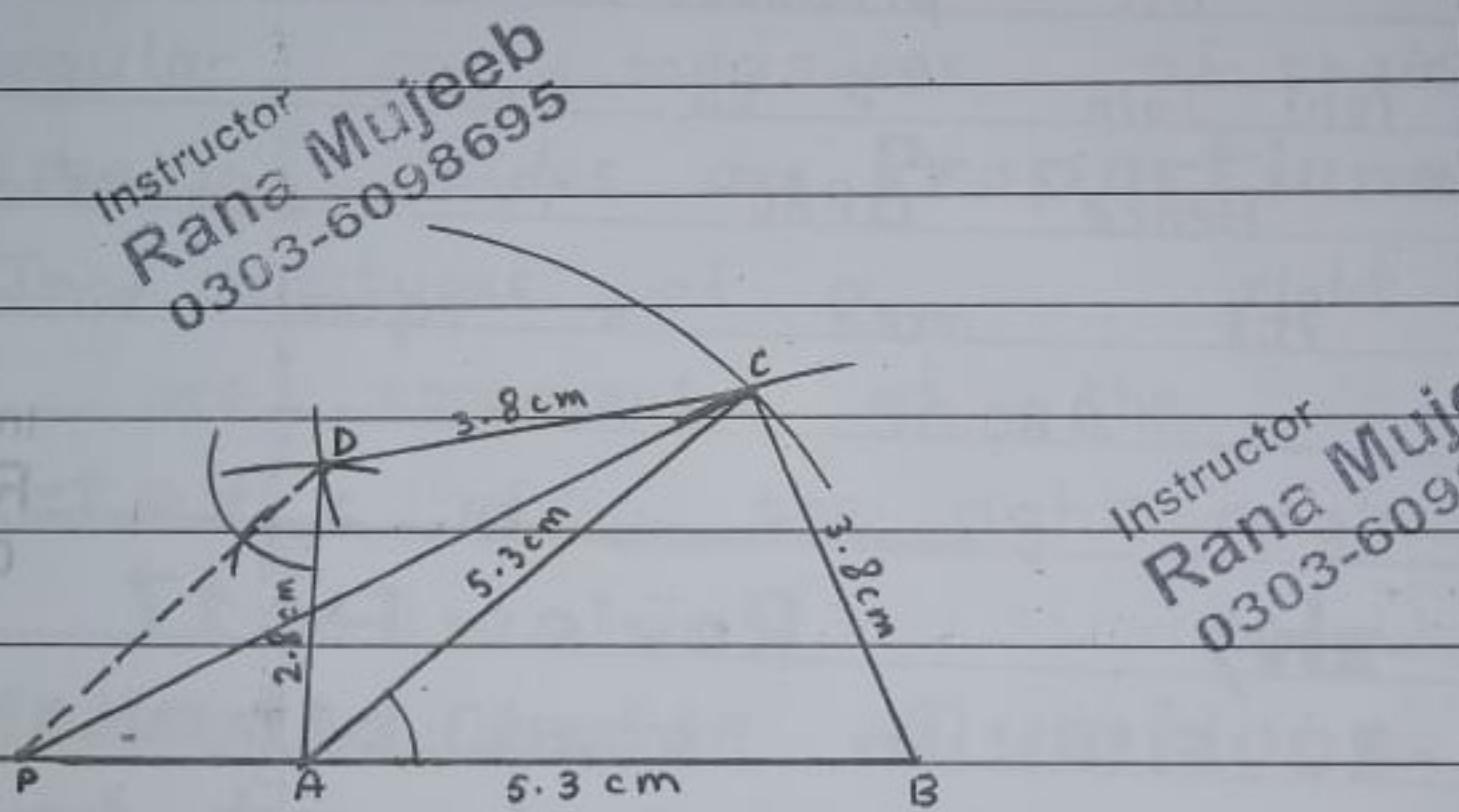
Δs APC, ADC stand on the same base AC and b/w the same parallels AC and PD.

Hence ΔAPC = Δ ADC

ΔAPC + ΔABC = ΔADC + Δ ABC or ΔPBC = quadilateral (ABCD)

1.

(i). Contruct a quidilateral ABCD, having $m\overline{AB} = m\overline{AC} = 5.3$ cm, $m\overline{BC} = m\overline{CD} = 3.8$ cm and $m\overline{AD} = 2.8$ cm.

(ii). On the side BC construct a Δ equal in area to the quadilateral ABCD.

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5.3$cm

(ii) Draw an arc of radius 5.3cm with centre A and draw an arc of radius 3.8cm with centre B.

(iii) These two arcs cut each other at point C. Join C to A & C to B.

(iv) Draw an arc of radius 3.8cm with centre C and daw an arc of radius 2.8cm with centre A.

(v) These two arcs cut each other at point D. Join D to C and D to A to complete quidilateral ABCD.

(vi) Through D, draw DP ∥ AC, meeting BA produced at P.

(vii) Join P to C.

Hence ΔPBC is required Δ and its area is equal to quadilateral ABCD.

---

xiv) Review Ex 17

1. Fill In the blanks to make statement true.

(i) The side of a right angled triangle opposite to 90° is called. **Hypotenuse.**

(ii) The line segment joining a vertex of triangle to mid-point of its opposite side is called a **median.**

(iii) A line drawn from a vertex of a triangle which is **Perpendicular** to its opposite side is called an altitude of triangle.

(iv) The bisector of three angles of a triangle are **concurrent**.

(v) The point of concurrency of the right bisectors of the three sides of the triangle is **equidistant** from its vertices.

(vi) Two or more triangles are said to be similar if they are equiangular and measures of their corresponding sides are **Proportional**

(vii) The altitudes of a .... right triangle are concurrent at the **Vertex** of the right angle.

2. **Multiple Choice Questions.**

Choose the correct answer.

(i) A Δ having two sides congruent is called ______.

(a) scalene (b) right angled

(c) equilateral (d) isosceles.

(ii) A quadrilateral having each angle of 90° is called ______.

(a) parallelogram (b) rectangle
(c) trapezium (d) rhombus

(iii) The right bisectors of the three sides of a triangle are ______.

(a) congruent (b) collinear
(c) concurrent (d) parallel

(iv) The ______ altitudes of an isosceles triangle are congruent.

(a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) none.

(v) A point equidistant from the end points of a line-segement is on its ______.

(a) bisector (b) right bisector
(c) perpendicular (d) median

(vi) ______ congruent triangles can be made by joining the mid-points of the sides of a triangle.

(a) three (b) four
(c) five (d) two

(vii) The diagonal of a parallelogram ______ each other.

(a) bisect (b) trisect

(c) bisect at right angle (d) none of these

(viii) The medians of a triangle cut each other in the ratio ____.

(a) 4:1 (b) 3:1

(c) 2:1 (d) 1:1

(ix) One angle on the base of an isosceles triangle is 30°. What is the measure of its verticle angle ____.

(a) 30° (b) 60°

(c) 90° (d) 120°

(x) If the three altitudes of a triangle are congruent, then the triangle is ____.

(a) equilateral (b) right angled

(c) isosceles (d) acute angled

(xi) If two medians of a triangle are congruent then the triangle is ____.

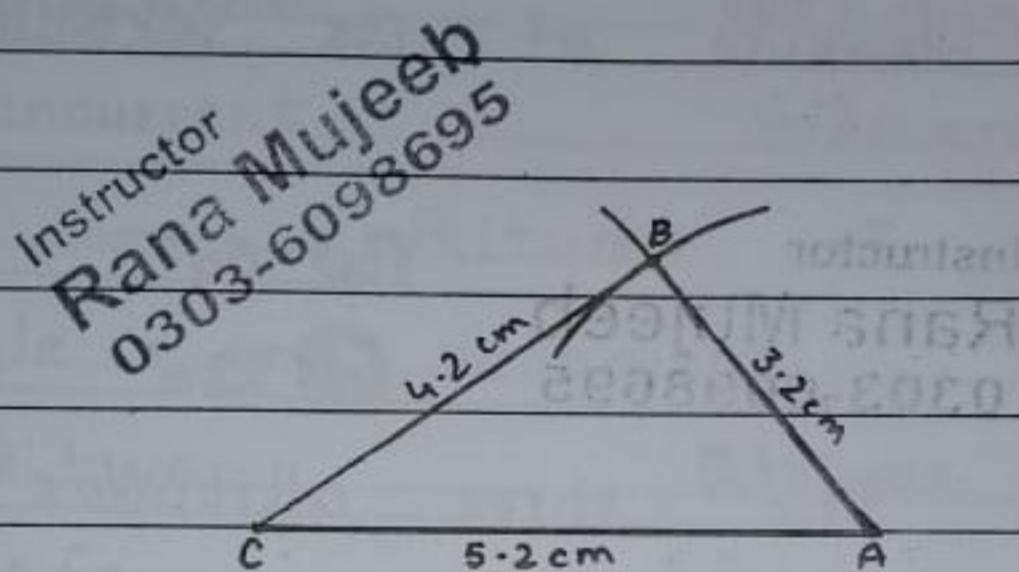
(a) isosceles (b) equilateral

(c) right angled (d) acute angled

xi)

Ex 17.1

1. Construct a ΔABC, In which

(i) $m\overline{AB} = 3.2cm$, $m\overline{BC} = 4.2cm$, $m\overline{CA} = 5.2cm$

Construction:-

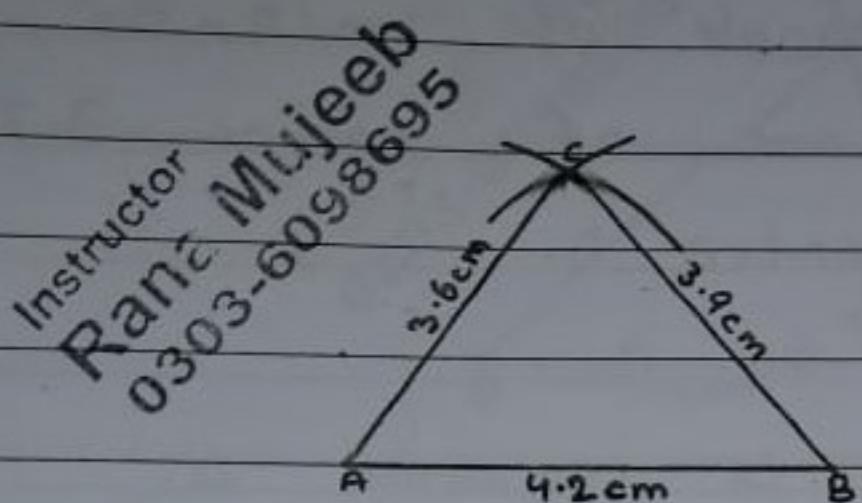
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{CA} = 5.2cm$

(ii) Draw an arc of radius 4.2cm and draw an arc of radius 3.2 cm.

(iii) These two arcs intersect eatch other at a point B.

(iv) Join B to C and B to A.

Hence, ΔABC is required Δ.

(ii) $m\overline{AB} = 4.2cm$, $m\overline{BC} = 3.9cm$, $m\overline{CA} = 3.6cm$

Construction:-

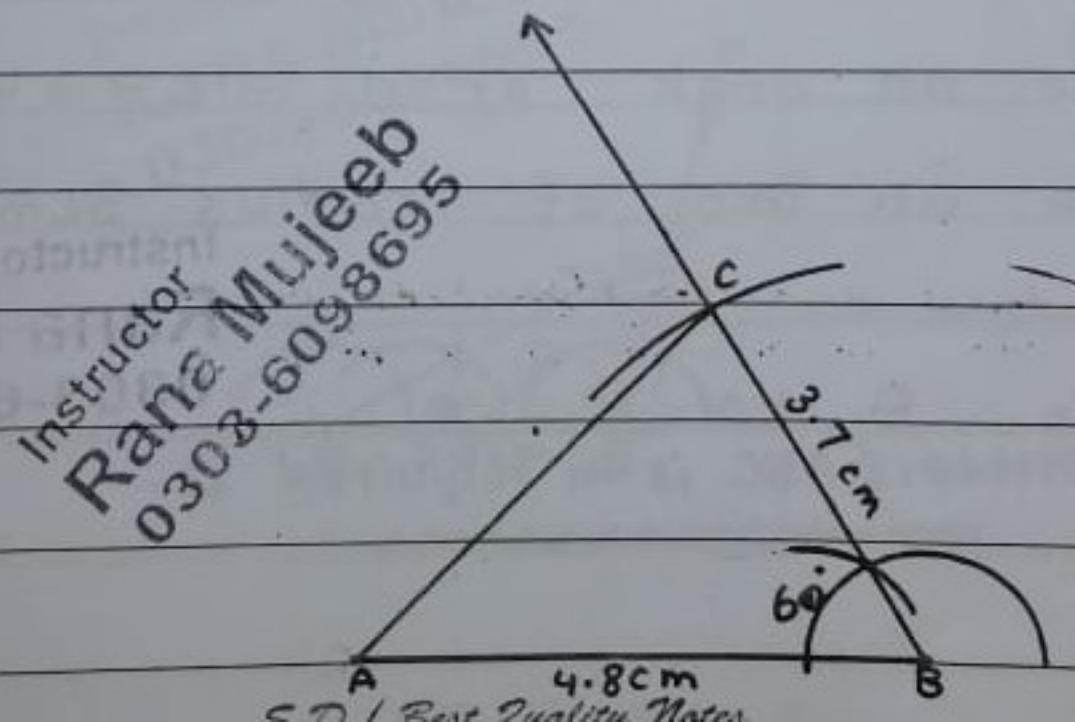
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 4.2cm$

(ii) Draw an arc of radius 3.9cm with centre B and draw an arc of radius 3.6 cm with centre A.

(iii) These two arcs intersect each other at a point C.

(iv) Join C to A & C to B.

Hence, ΔABC is required Δ.

(iii) $m\overline{AB} = 4.8cm$, $m\overline{BC} = 3.7cm$, $m\angle B = 60°$

Construction:-

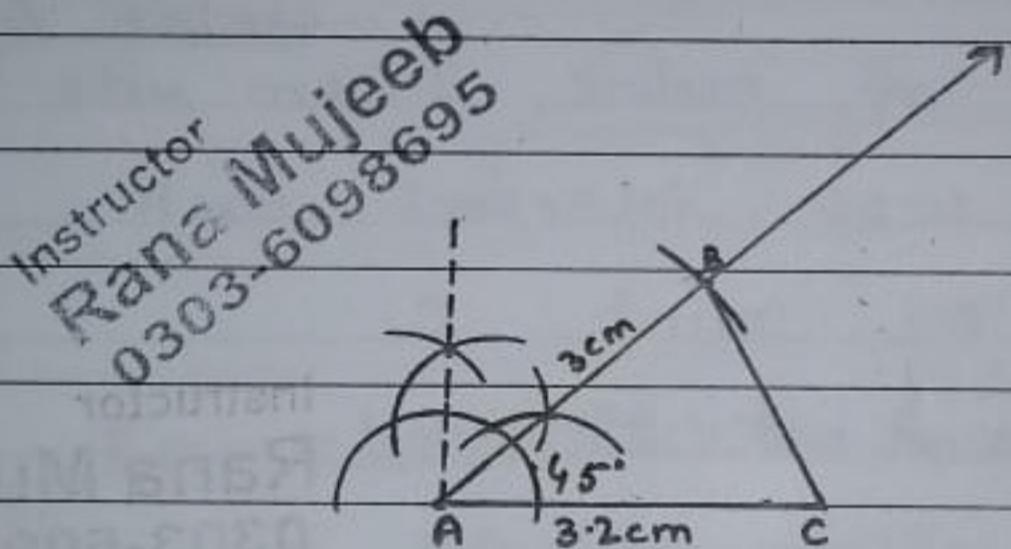
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 4.8cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle B = 60^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 3.7cm with centre B.

(iv) Join C to A.

Hence, ΔABC is required Δ.

(iv) $m\overline{AB} = 3cm$, $m\overline{AC} = 3.2cm$, $m\angle A = 45^\circ$

Construction:-

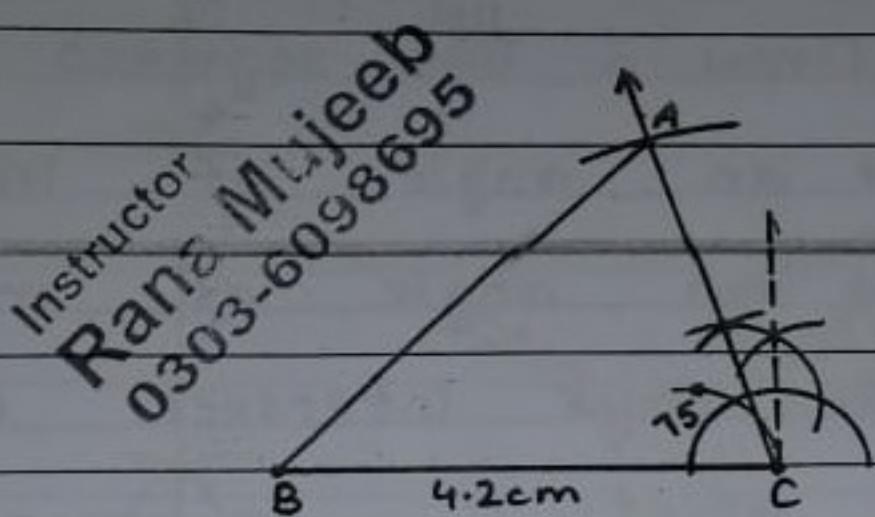
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AC} = 3.2cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle A = 45^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 3cm with centre A.

(iv) Join B to C.

Hence, ΔABC is a required Δ.

(v) $m\overline{BC} = 4.2cm$, $m\overline{CA} = 3.5cm$, $m\angle C = 75^\circ$

Construction:-

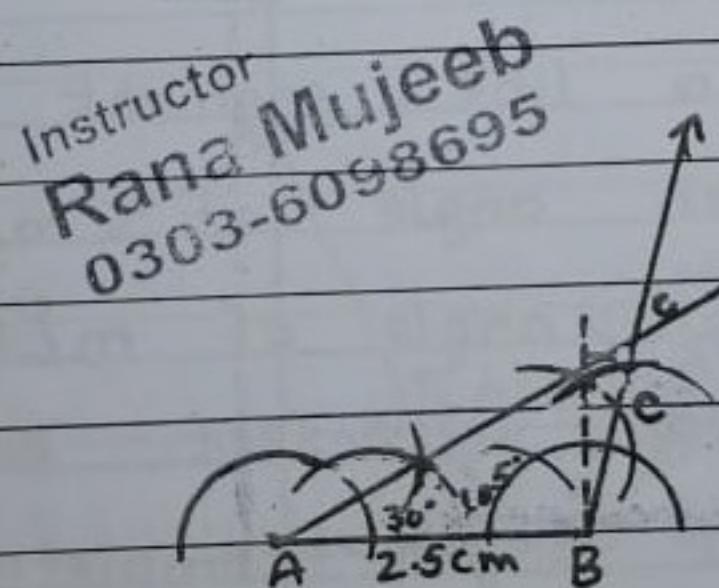
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{BC} = 4.2cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle C = 75^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 3.5cm with centre C.

(iv) Join A to B.

Hence, ΔABC is required Δ.

(vi) $m\overline{AB} = 2.5cm$, $m\angle A = 30^\circ$, $m\angle B = 105^\circ$

Construction:-

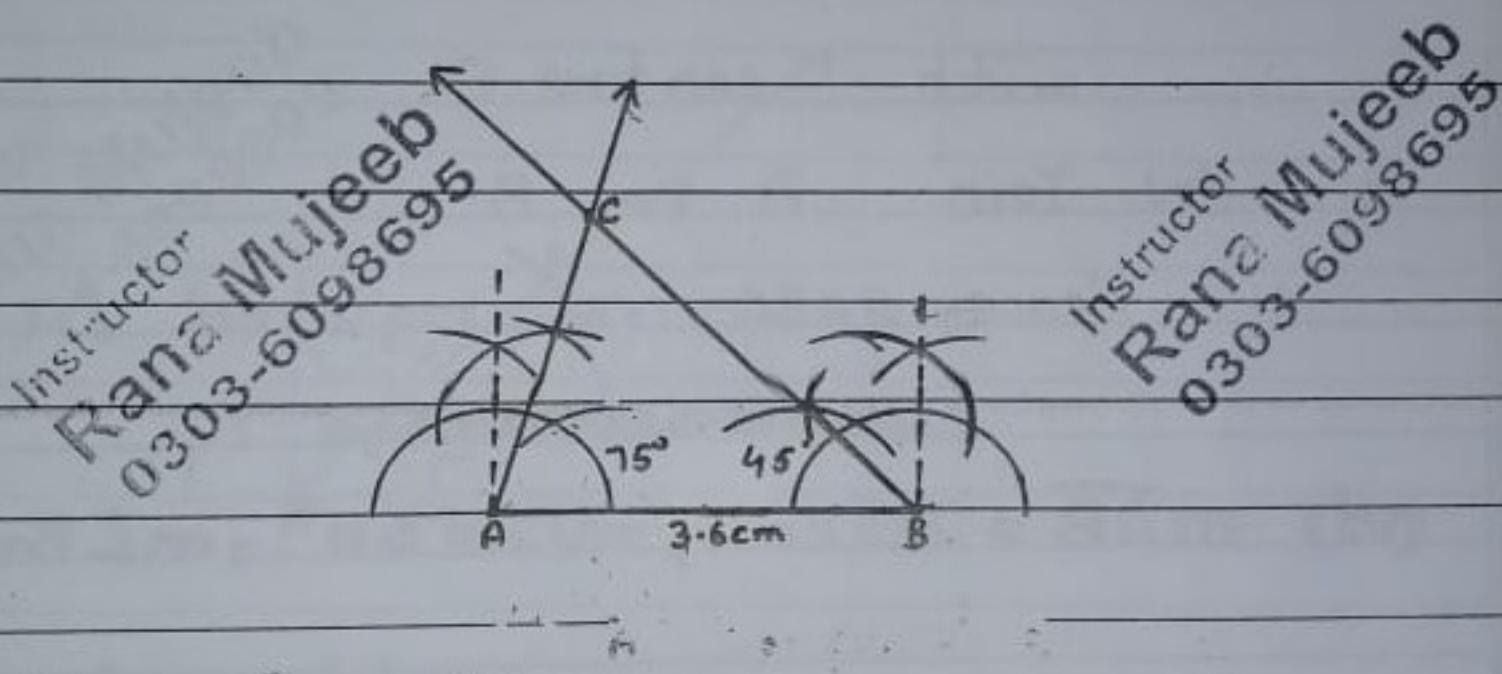
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 2.5cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle A = 30°$

(iii) Make an angle of $m\angle B = 105°$

(iv) These rays intersect each other at a point C to complete ΔABC.

Hence, ΔABC is a required Δ.

(vii) $m\overline{AB} = 3.6cm$, $m\angle A = 75°$, $m\angle B = 45°$

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 3.6cm$

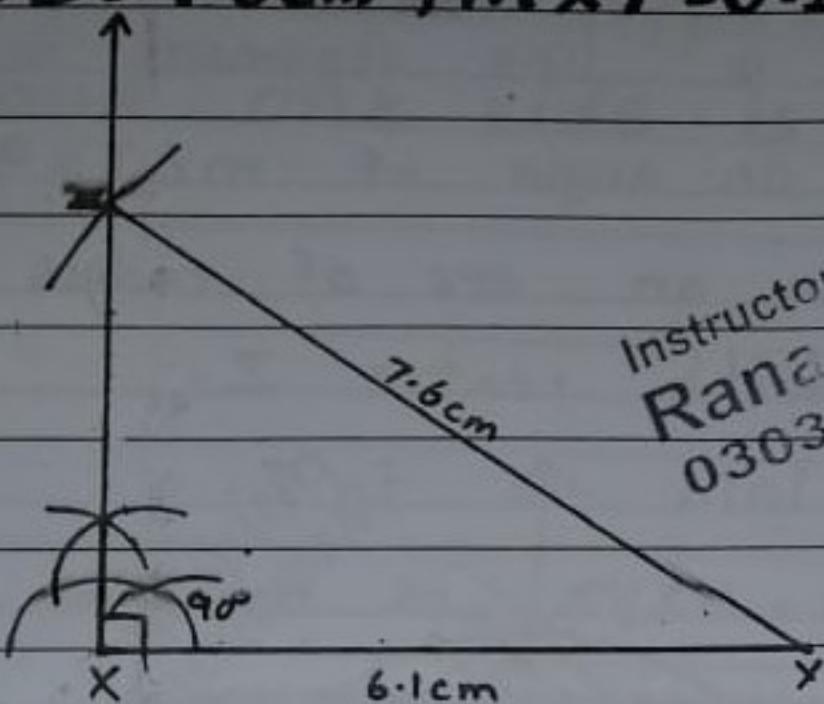
(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle A = 75°$

(iii) Make an angle of $m\angle B = 45°$

(iv) These ray intersect each oth at point C to complete ΔABC.

Hence, ΔABC is required Δ

2.- Construct Δ XYZ, in which

(i) $m\overline{YZ} = 7.6cm$, $m\overline{XY} = 6.1cm$, $m\angle X = 90^\circ$

Construction:—

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{XY} = 6.1cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle X 90^\circ$.

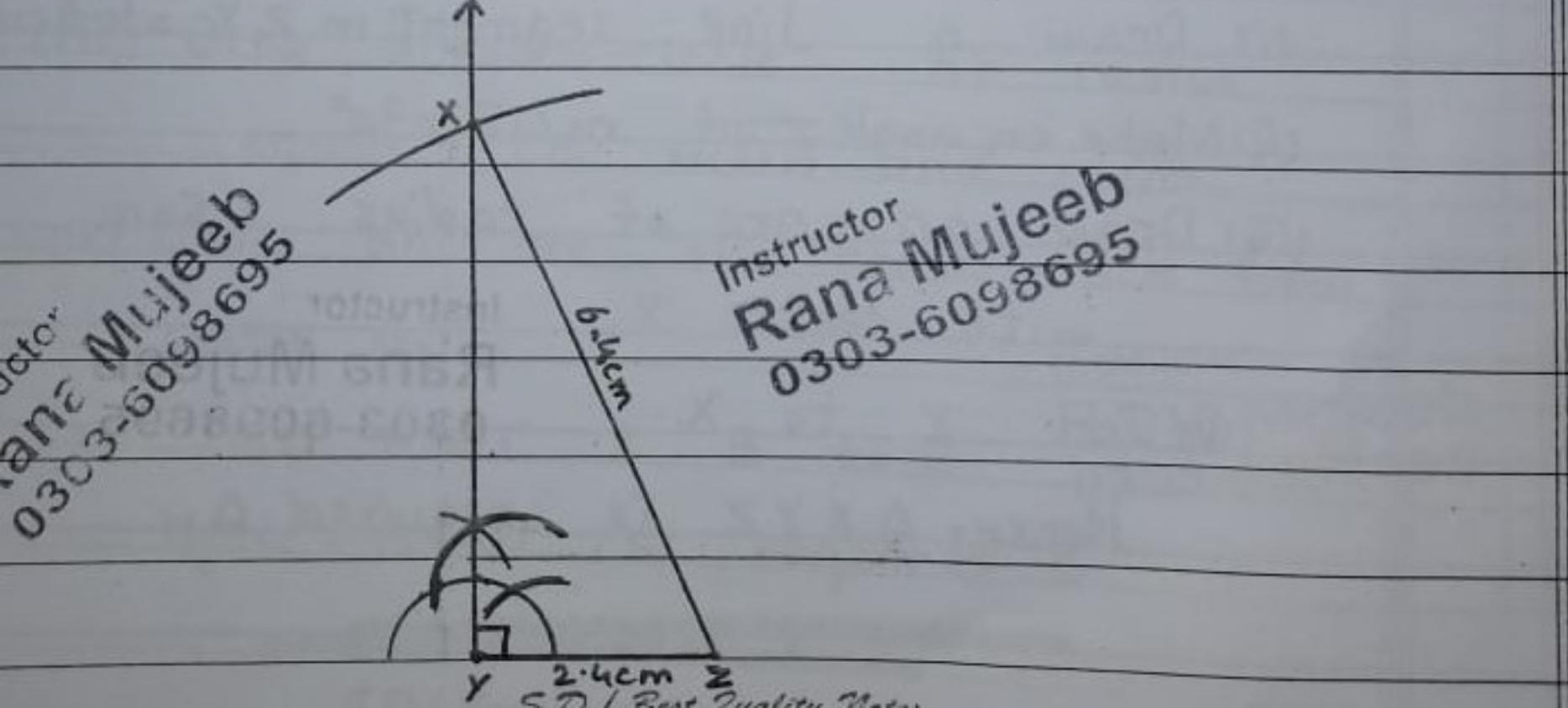
(iii) Draw an arc of radius 7.6cm with centre Y.

(iv) Join Z to Y.

Hence, ΔXYZ is required Δ.

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

(ii) $m\overline{ZX} = 6.4cm$, $m\overline{YZ} = 2.4cm$, $m\angle Y = 90^\circ$

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Construction:-

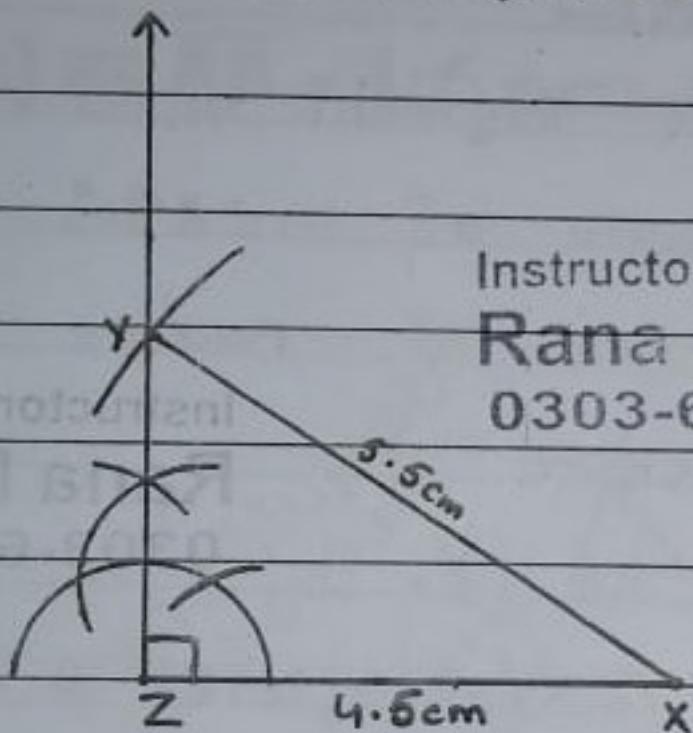
(i) Draw a line segement $m\overline{YZ} = 2.4cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle Y = 90^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 6.4cm with centre Z.

(iv) Join X to Z.

Hence, ΔXYZ is required Δ.

(iii) $m\overline{XY} = 5.5cm$, $m\overline{ZX} = 4.5cm$, $m\angle Z = 90^\circ$

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{ZX} = 4.5cm$

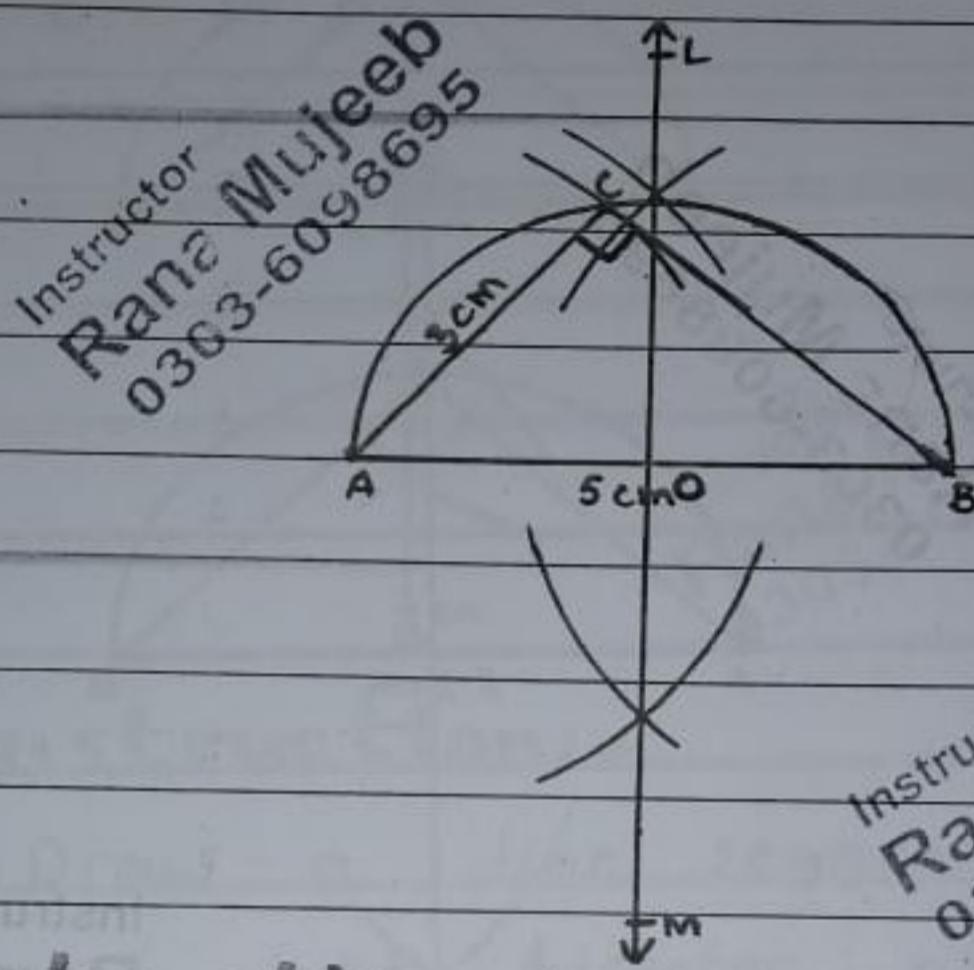
(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle Z = 90^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 5.5cm with centre X.

(iv) Join Y to X.

Hence, ΔXYZ is required Δ

3. Construct a right-angled Δ measure of whose hypotenuse is 5cm and one side is 3.2cm.

19

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5cm$

(ii) Draw a right Bisector $\overleftrightarrow{LM}$ of $\overline{AB}$ which intersect it at O.

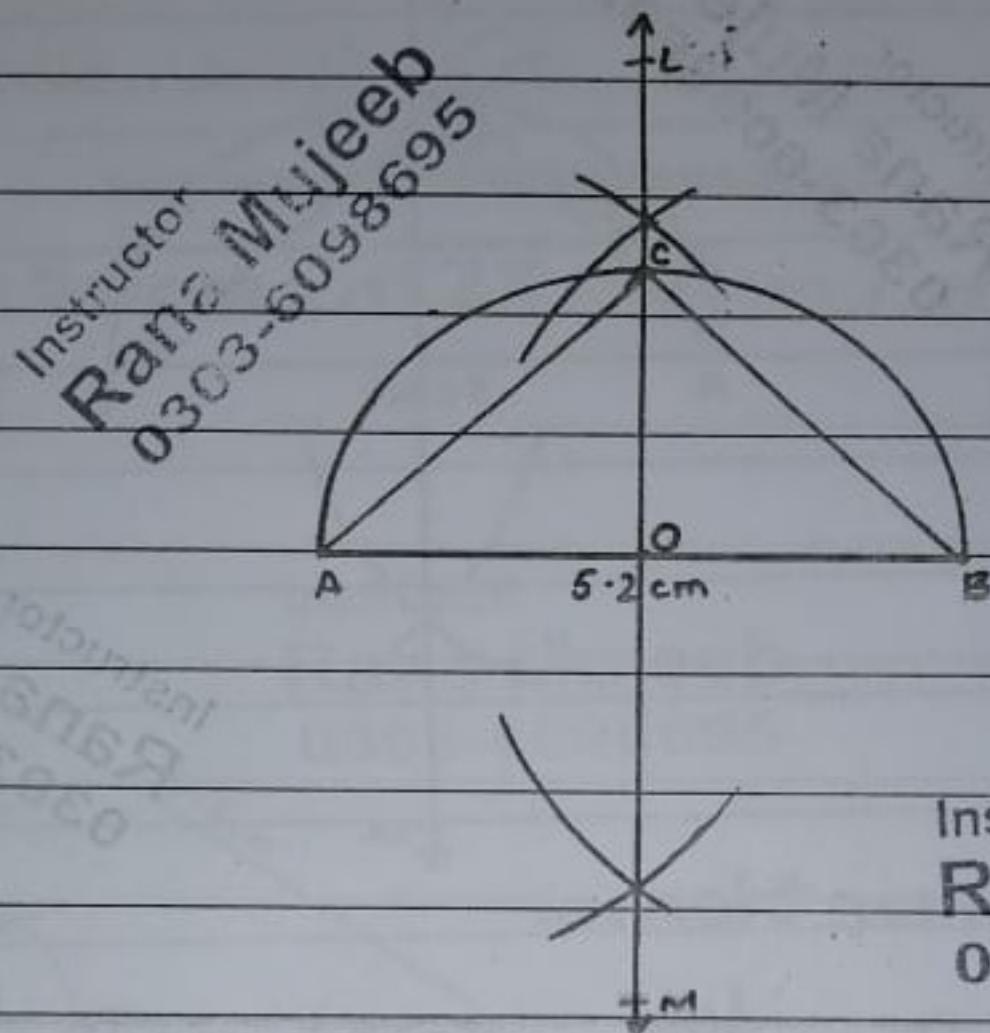
(iii) Draw a semi-circle of radius equals to $m\overline{OA}$ and $m\overline{OB}$.

(iv) Draw an arc of radius 3cm from centre A.

(v) Join A to C & B to C

Hence, ΔABC is required Δ.

4. Construct a right-angled isosceles Δ whose hypotenuse is:- [20]

(i) 5.2 cm

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5.2$ cm

(ii) Draw a right bisector $\overleftrightarrow{LM}$ of $\overline{AB}$ which intersect it at O.

(iii) Draw a semi-circle of radius equals to $m\overline{OA}$ & $m\overline{OB}$.

Join C to A and C to B.

Hence, ΔABC is required Δ

(ii) 4.8 cm

Construction:-

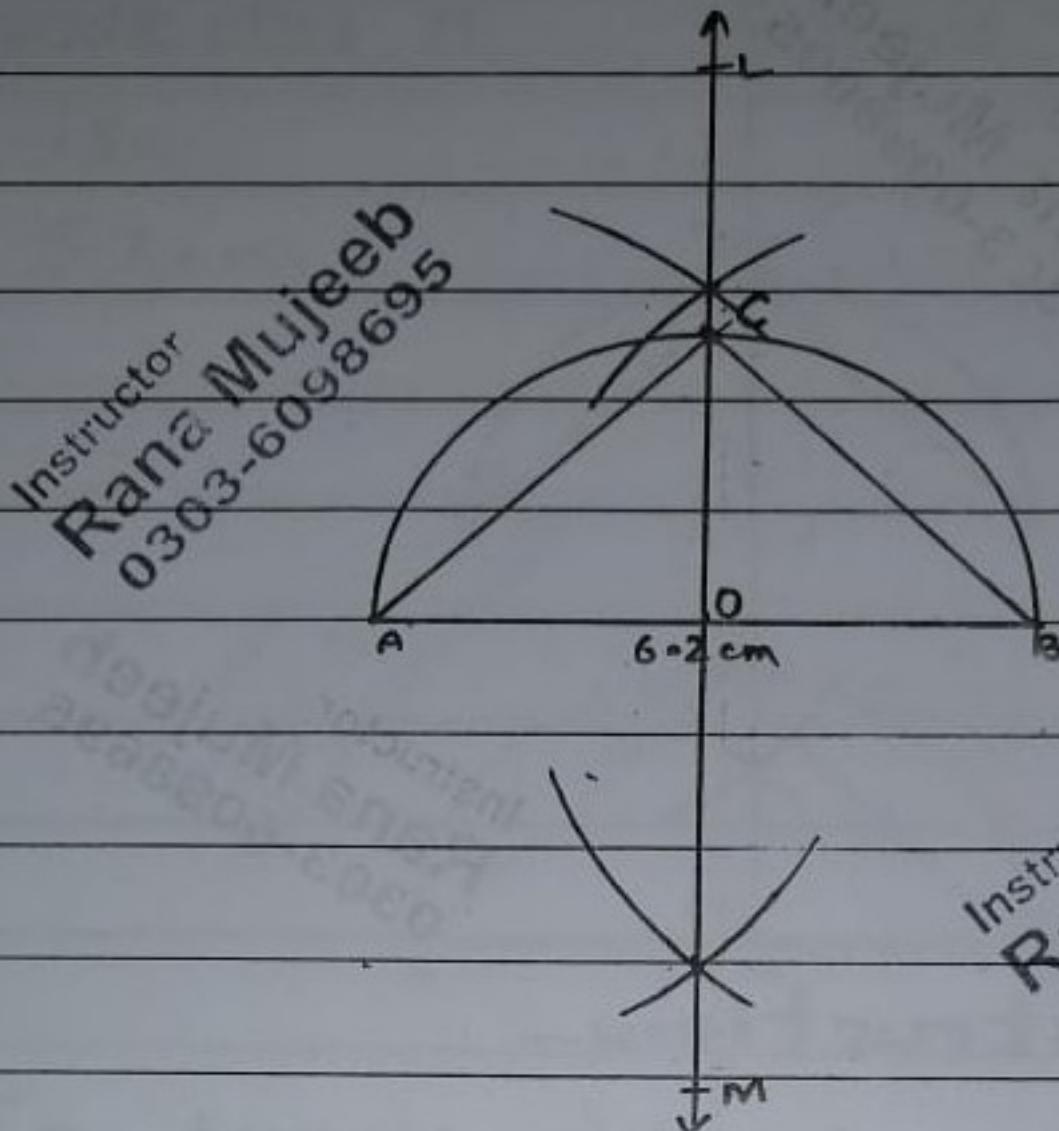
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 4.8cm$.

(ii) Draw right bisector of $\overleftrightarrow{LM}$ of $\overline{AB}$ which intersect it at O.

(iii) Draw a semi-circle of radius equals to $m\overline{OA}$ & $m\overline{OB}$

(iv) Join C to A & C to B.

Hence, $\triangle ABC$ is reqiured $\triangle$.

(iii) 6.2 cm

Construction:-

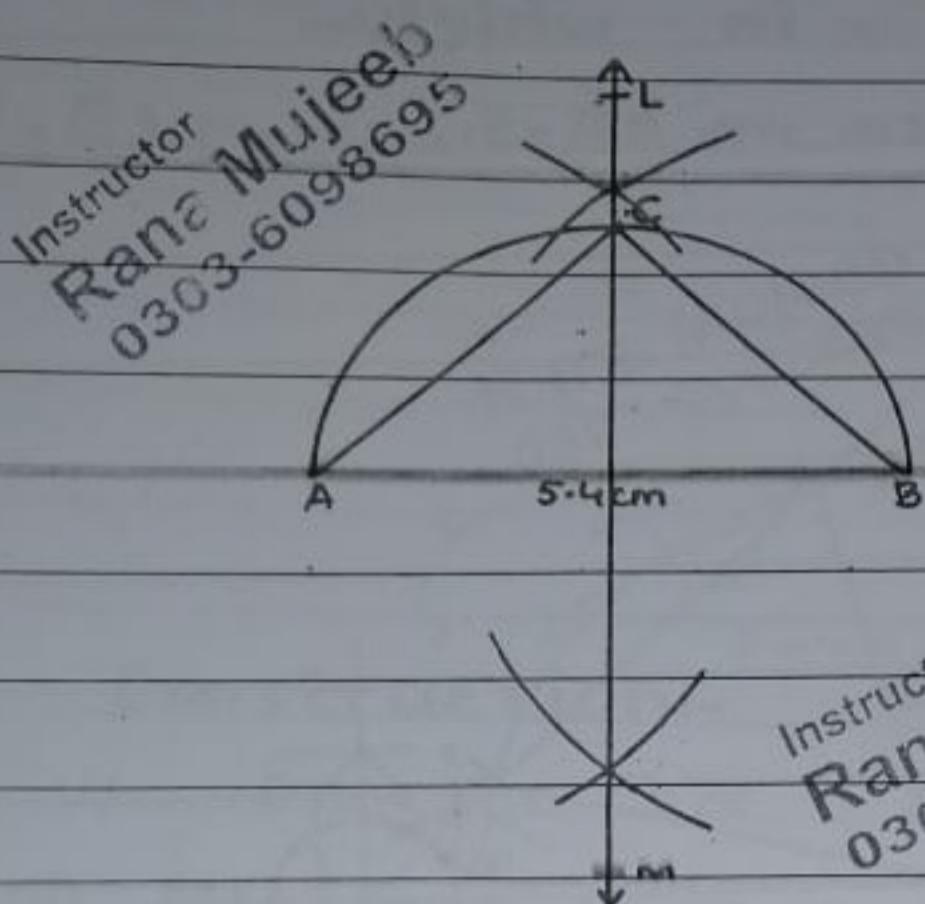
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 6.2\text{cm}$

(ii) Draw right bisector $\overleftrightarrow{LM}$ of $\overline{AB}$ which bisect it at O.

(iii) Draw a semi-circle of radius equals to $m\overline{OA}$ & $m\overline{OB}$

(iv) Join C to A and C to B.

Hence, $\triangle ABC$ is required $\triangle$

(iv) 5.4cm

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5.4cm$

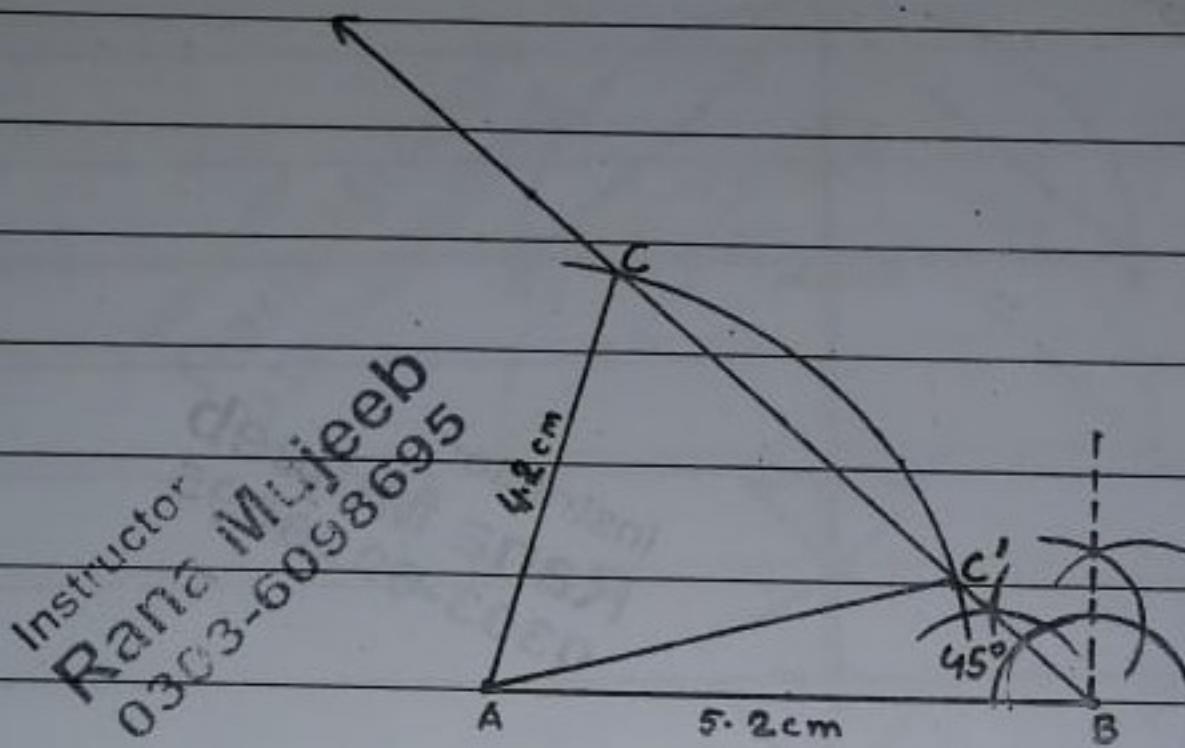
(ii) Draw a right bisector $\overleftrightarrow{LM}$ of AB which intersect at it O.

(iii) Draw a semi-circle of radius equals to $m\overline{OA}$ & $m\overline{OB}$

(iv) Join C to A & C to B

Hence, $\triangle ABC$ is required $\triangle$.

5. (Ambiguous Case) Construct a ΔABC, in which:-

(i) $m\overline{AC} = 4.2cm$, $m\overline{AB} = 5.2cm$, $m\angle B = 45°$

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5.2cm$

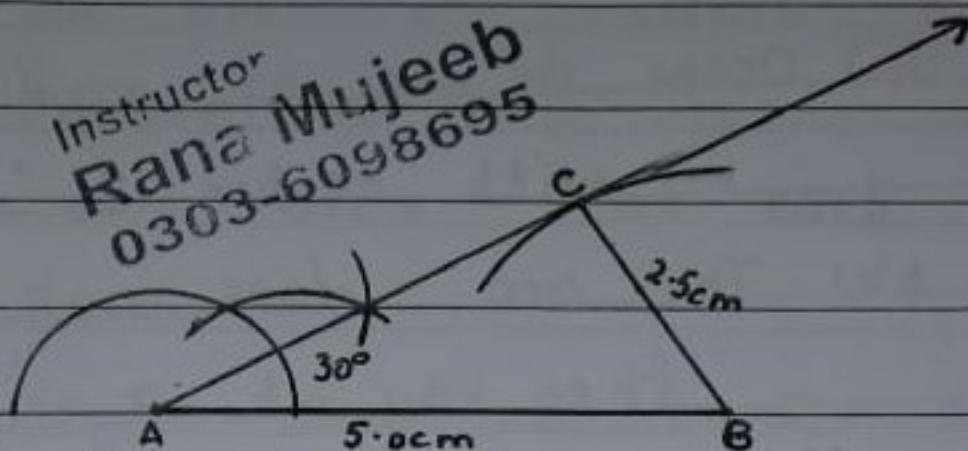
(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle B = 45°$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 4.2cm with centre A.

(iv) The arc intersect the ray at C & C'.

(v) Join A to C & A to C'.

Hence, ΔABC & $\Delta ABC'$ are constructed

(ii) $m\overline{BC} = 2.5cm$, $m\overline{AB} = 5.0cm$, $m\angle A = 30^\circ$

Construction:-

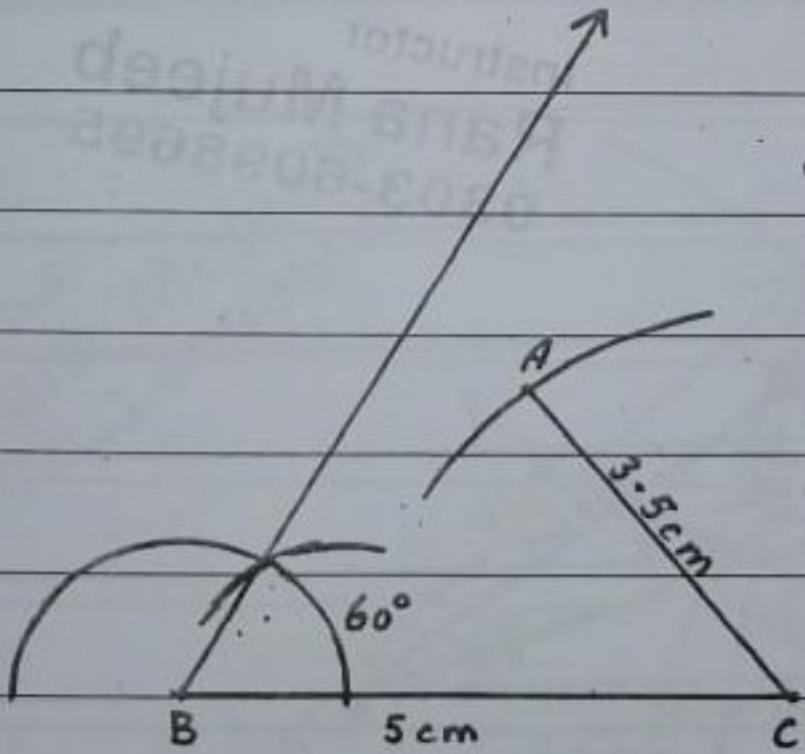
(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5.0cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle A = 30^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 2.5cm with centre B.

(iv) Join B to C.

Hence, ΔABC is constructed.

(iii) $m\overline{BC} = 5cm$, $m\overline{AC} = 3.5cm$, $m\angle B = 60^\circ$

Construction

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{BC} = 5cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle B = 60^\circ$

(iii) Draw ar arc of radius 3.5cm with centre C.

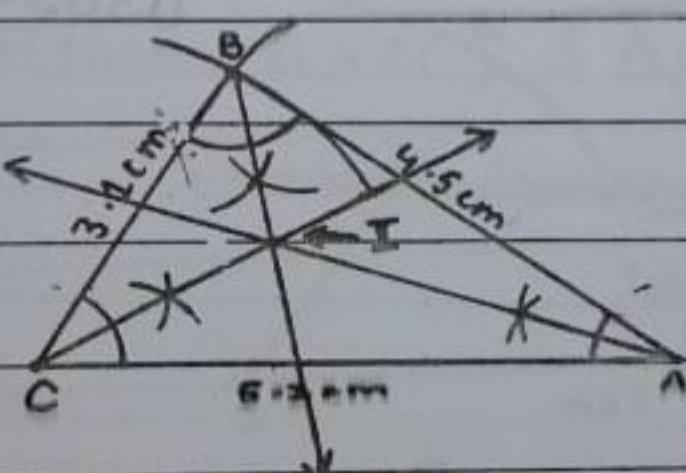
(iv) The arc does not intersect the ray at any point.

Hence, ΔABC cannot be constructed.

xiii)

Ex 17.2

1. Construct the following Δs ABC. Draw the bisectors of their angles and verify their concurrency.

(i) $m\overline{AB} = 4.5cm$, $m\overline{BC} = 3.1cm$, $m\overline{CA} = 5.2cm$

Construction

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{CA} = 5.2cm$

(ii) Draw an arc of radius 4.5cm from centre A.

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 3.1cm from centre C.

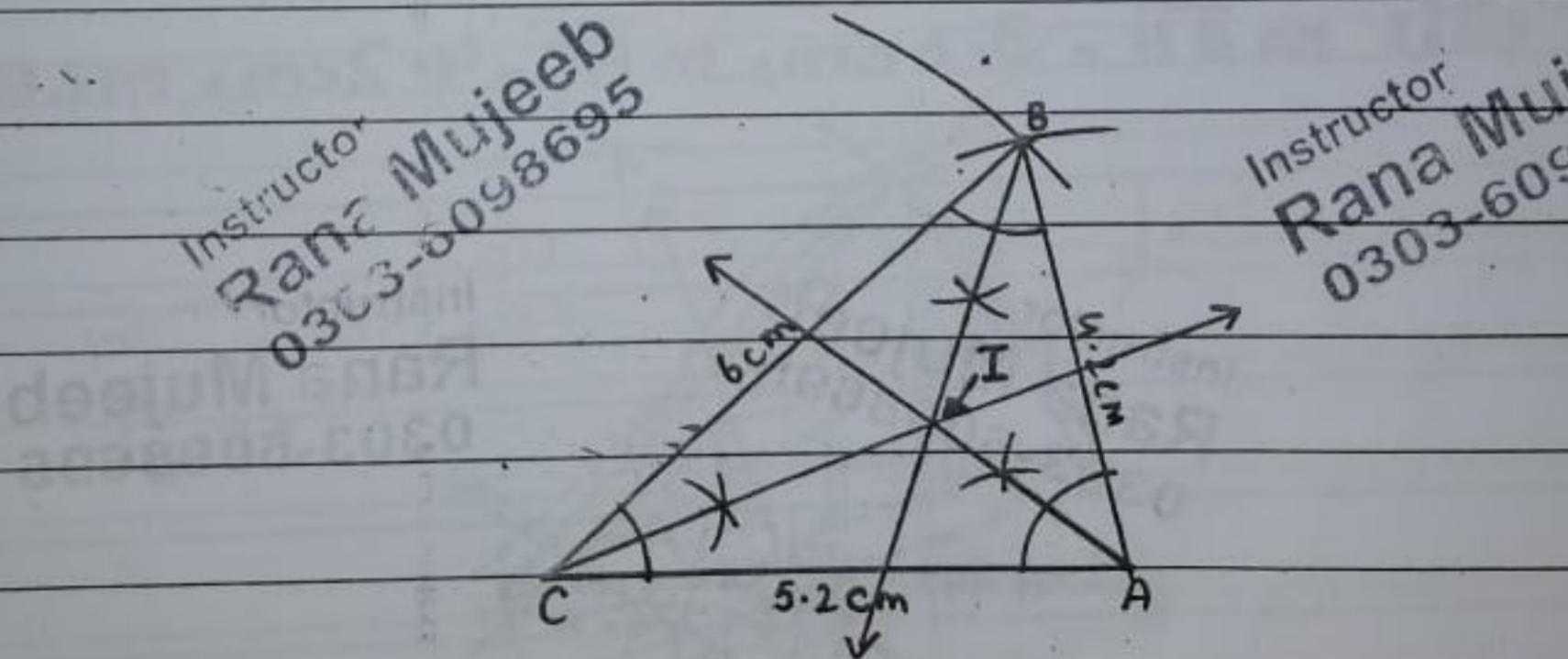
(iv) These two arcs cut each other at B.

(v) Join A to B and B to C. to complete Δ ABC.

(vi) Draw angle bisector of $\angle C$ and $\angle A$ which meets at I.

(vii) Draw angle bisector of $\angle B$ which also meet at I.

Hence, concurrency of angle bisectors of ΔABC is proved.

(ii) $m\overline{AB} = 4.2$ cm, $m\overline{BC} = 6$cm, $m\overline{CA} = 5.2$cm

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment = 5.2cm

(ii) Draw an arc of radius 6cm with centre C.

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 4.2cm with centre A.

(iv) These B two arce cut each outher at B.

(v) Join B to C & B to A to complete ΔABC.

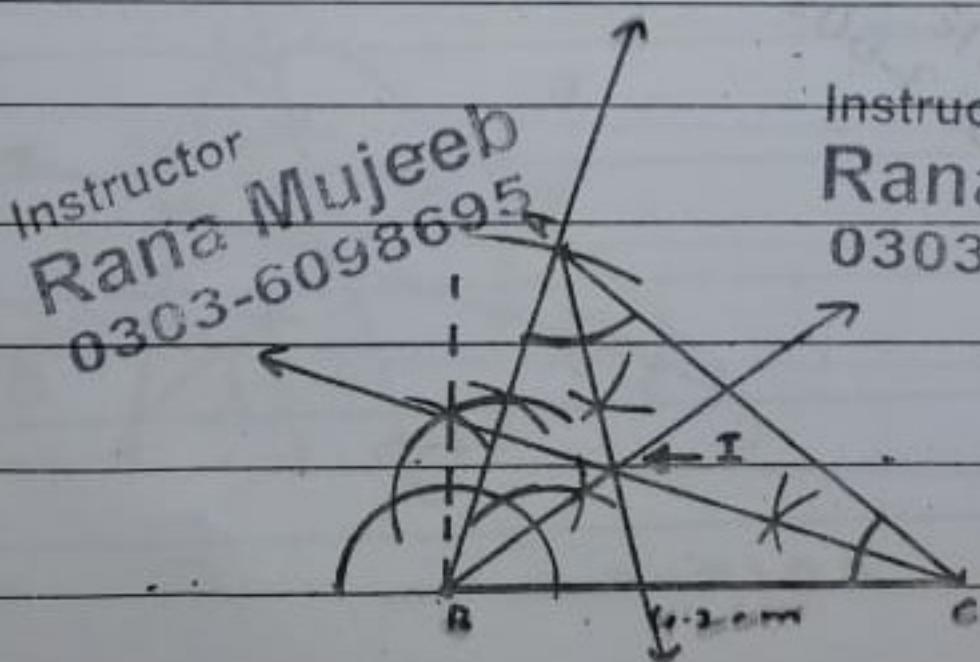
(vi) Draw angle bisector of $\angle C$ & $\angle A$ which meets at I.

(vii) Draw angle bisector of $\angle B$ which also meet at I.

Hence, concurrency of angle bisectors of ΔABC is proved.

(iii) $m\overline{AB} = 3.6cm$, $m\overline{BC} = 4.2cm$, $m\angle B = 75°$

I

B 4.2cm C

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{BC} = 4.2cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle B = 75^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 3.6cm with centre B.

(iv) Join A to C. to complet ΔABC.

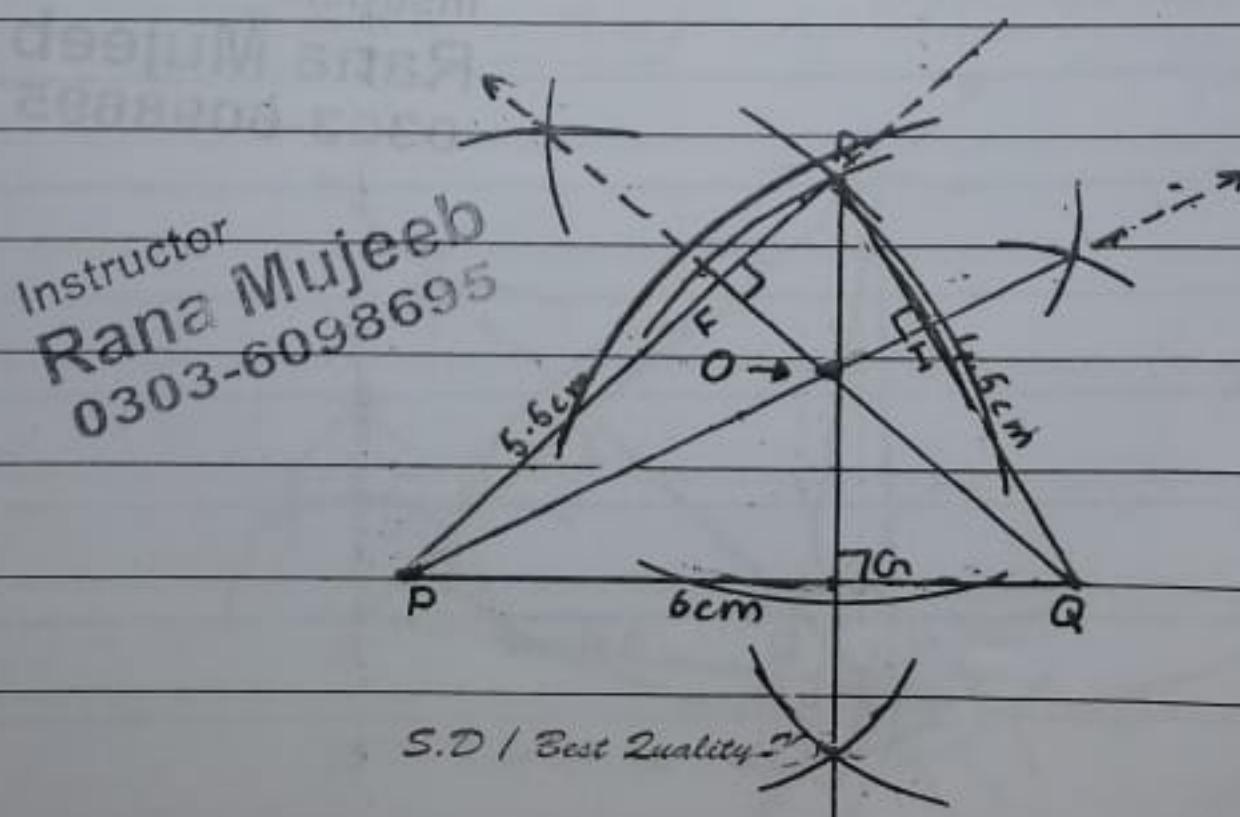
(v) Draw angle bisector of $\angle C$ and $\angle A$ which meets at I.

(vi) Draw angle bisector of $\angle B$ which also meet at I.

Hence, concurrency of angle bisectors of ΔABC is proved.

2. Construct the following Δs PQR. Draw their altitudes and show that they are concurrent.

(i) $m\overline{PQ} = 6cm$, $m\overline{QR} = 4.5cm$, $m\overline{PR} = 5.5cm$

F
O
I
5.6cm
4.5cm
P
6cm
Q

Construction:

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{PQ} = 6\,cm$

(ii) Draw an arc of radius 5.5cm with centre P. and draw an arc of radius 4.5 cm with centre Q.

(iii) These two arcs cut each other at R.

(iv) Join R to P & R to Q to complete $\triangle PQR$

(v) Drop $\overline{IP} \perp \overline{QR}$ and $\overline{QF} \perp \overline{PR}$. These two altitudes meet at O.

(vi) Drop $\overline{GR} \perp \overline{PQ}$ and all altitudes meet at O.

Hence, concurrency of altitudes of $\triangle PQR$ is proved.

(ii) $m\overline{PQ} = 4.5cm$, $m\overline{QR} = 3.9cm$, $m\angle R = 45°$

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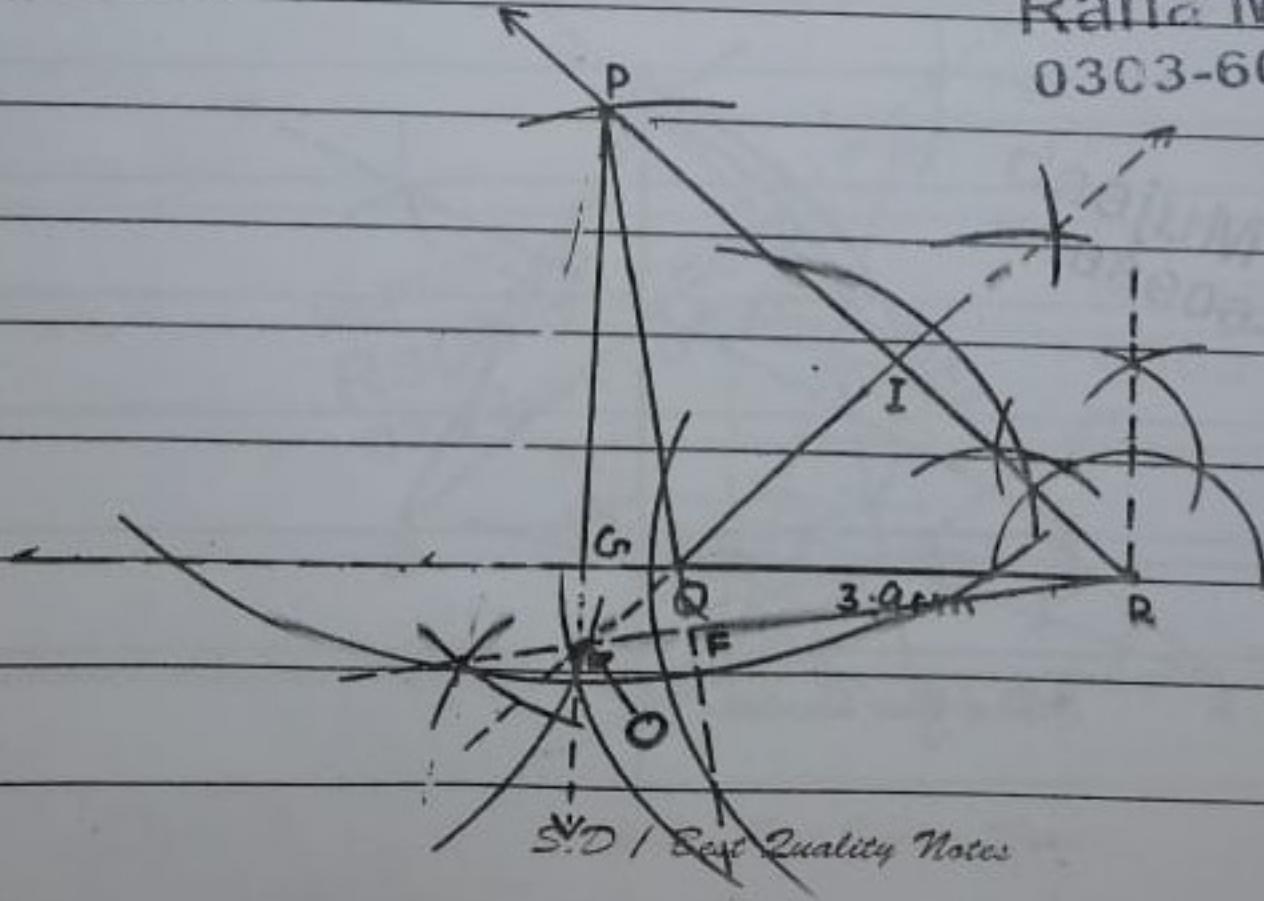

Construction

(i) Draw a line segmem $m\overline{QR} = 3.9\,cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle R = 45^\circ$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 4.5cm with centre Q.

(iv) Join Q to P. to complete $\triangle PQR$.

(v) Drop $\overline{QI} \perp \overline{PR}$ and $\overline{RF} \perp \overline{PQ}$. These two altitudes meet at O.

(vi) Drop $\overline{PG} \perp \overline{QR}$ and all altitudes meet at O.

Hence, concurrency of altitudes of $\triangle PQP$ is proved.

(iii) $m\overline{RP} = 3.6\,cm$, $m\angle Q = 30^\circ$, $m\angle P = 105^\circ$

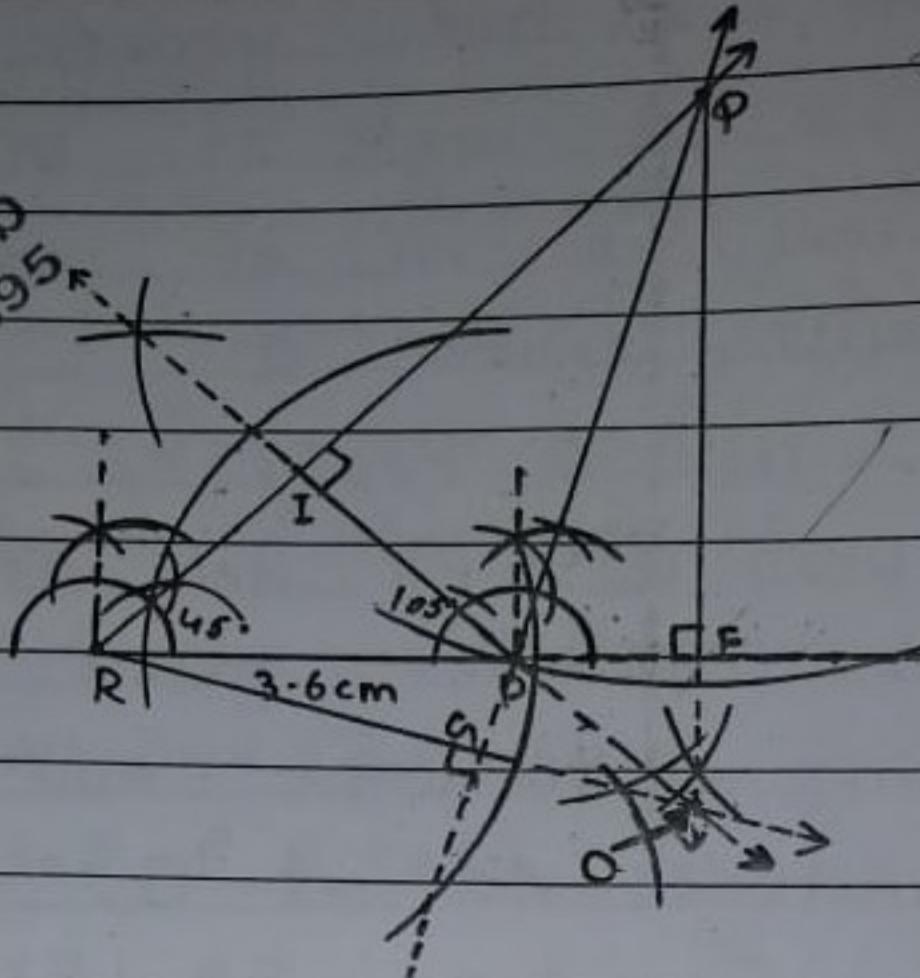
$$m\angle R + m\angle Q + m\angle P = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle R + 30^\circ + 105^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle R + 135^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle R = 180^\circ - 135^\circ$$

$$\boxed{m\angle R = 45^\circ}$$

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $\overline{RP} = 3\text{-}6$ cm

(ii) Make an angles of $m\angle R = 45°$ &
$m\angle P = 105°$

(iii) These two rays of $\angle R$ & $\angle P$ cut each other at Q. to complete $\triangle PQR$.

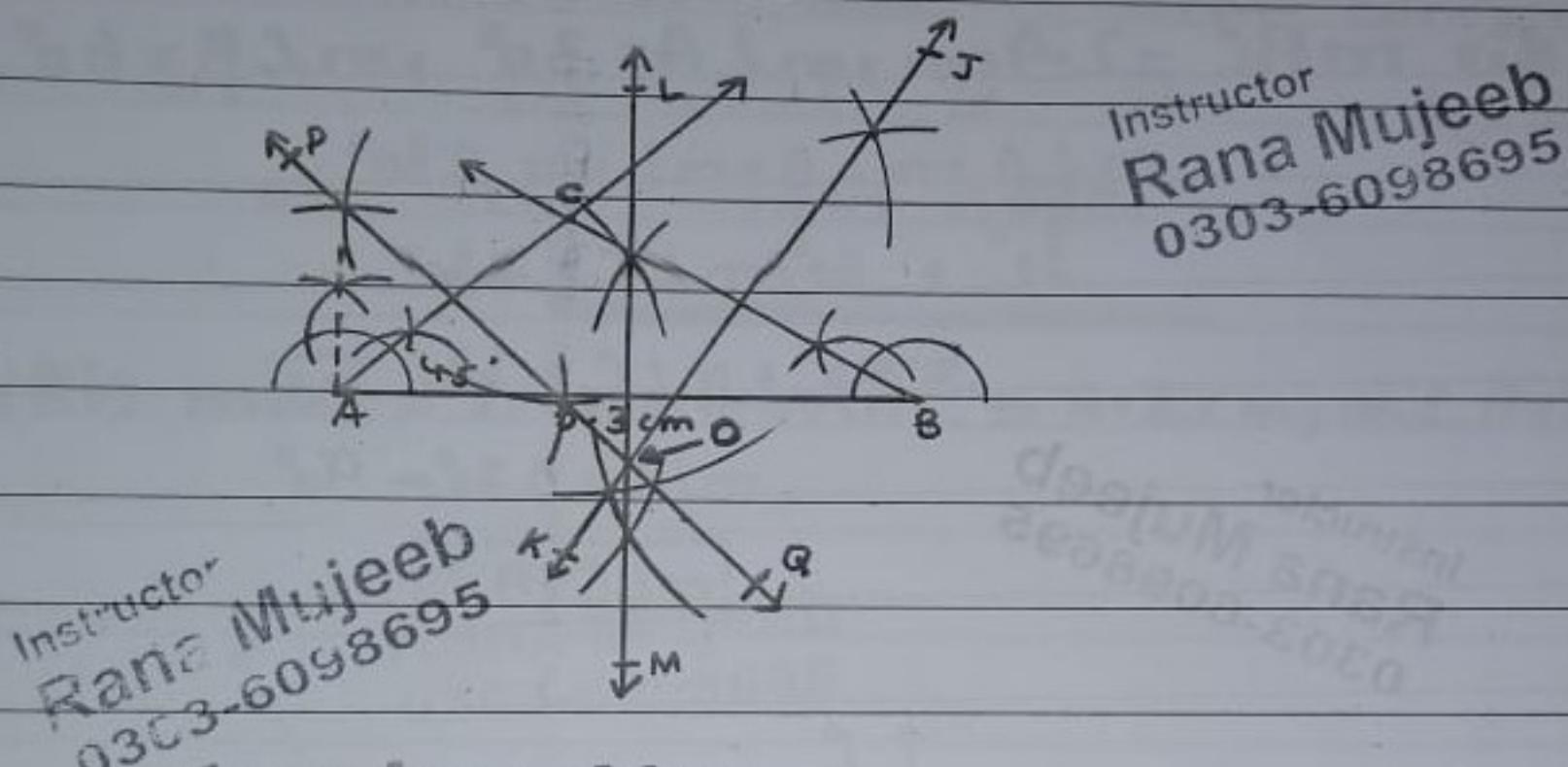
(iv) Drop $\overline{PI} \perp \overline{RQ}$ & $\overline{QF} \perp \overline{RP}$. These two altitudes meet at O.

(v) Drop $\overline{RG} \perp \overline{PQ}$ and all altitudes meet at O.

Hence, concurrency of altitudes of $\triangle PQR$ is proved.

3. Construct the following Δs ABC. Draw the perpendicular bisectors of their sides and verify their concurrency. Do they meet inside the Δ?

(i) $m\overline{AB} = 5.3\,cm$, $m\angle A = 45^\circ$, $m\angle B = 30^\circ$

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AB} = 5.3\,cm$

(ii) Make an angles of $m\angle A = 45^\circ$ & $m\angle B = 30^\circ$

(iii) These two rays of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ cut each other at C. to complete Δ ABC.

(iv) Draw perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{BC}$ which meet at O.

(v) Draw perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AC}$ which also meet at O.

Hence, perpendicular bisectors of the sides of ΔABC are concurrent at O, which is outside

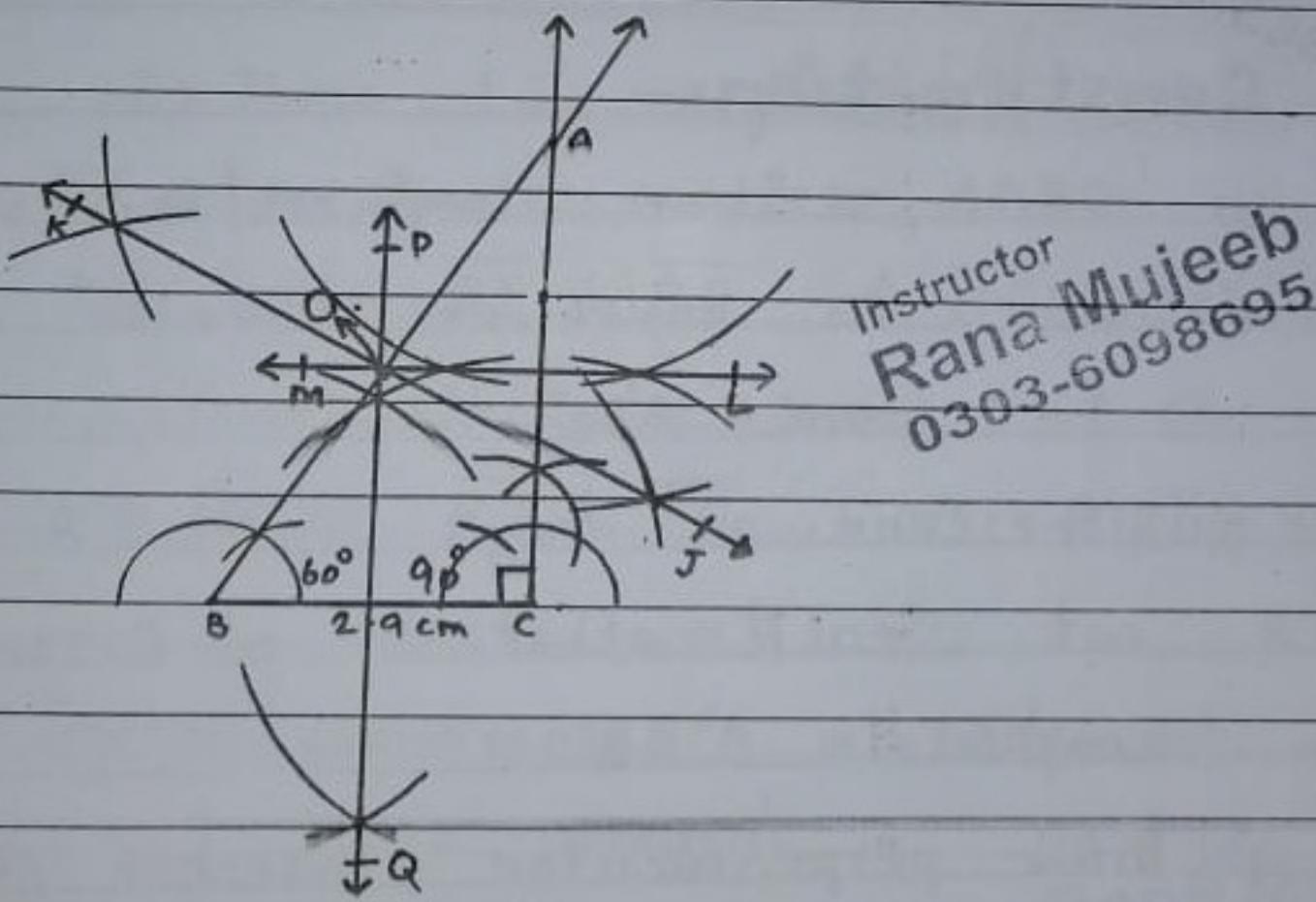
(ii) $m\overline{BC} = 2.9cm$, $m\angle A = 30^\circ$, $m\angle B = 60^\circ$

$$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$30^\circ + 60^\circ + m\angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$90^\circ + m\angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle C = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$\boxed{m\angle C = 90^\circ}$$

Construction:—

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{BC} = 2.9cm$

(ii) Make an angles of $m\angle B = 60^\circ$ & $m\angle C = 90^\circ$.

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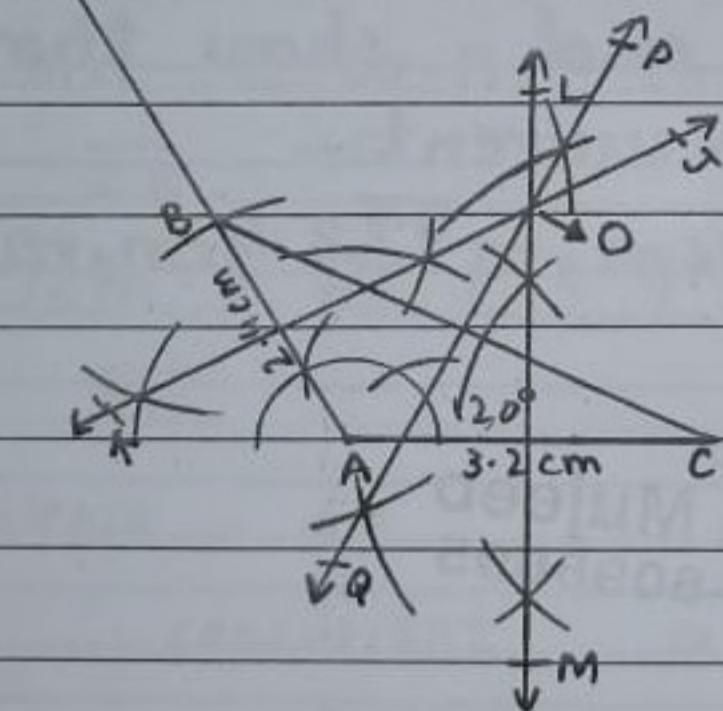
(iii) These two rays of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ cut each other at A. to complete $\triangle ABC$.

(iv) Draw perpendicular bisectors of $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{BC}$ which meets at O.

(v) Draw perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AC}$ which also meet at O.

Hence, perperdicular bisectors of the sides of $\triangle ABC$ are concurrent at O, which is at hypotenuse of the right $\triangle ABC$.

(iii) $m\overline{AB} = 2.4cm, m\overline{AC} = 3.2cm, m\angle A = 120°$

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{AC} = 3.2cm$

(ii) Make an angle of $m\angle A = 120°$

(iii) Draw an arc of radius 2.4cm with centre A.

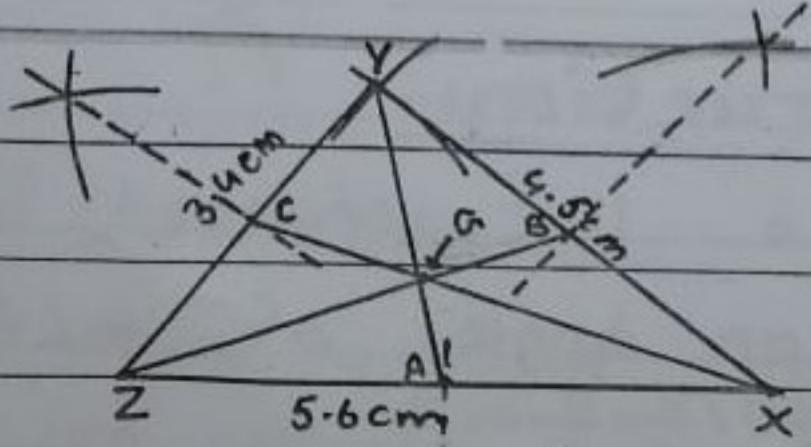
(iv) Join A to C to complete ΔABC.

(v) Draw perpendicular bisectors of $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{BC}$ which meets at O.

(vi) Draw perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AC}$ which also meets at O.

Hence, Perpendicular bisector of the sides of ΔABC are concurrent at O, which is outside.

4. Construct the following Δs XYZ, Draw their three medians and show that they are concurrent:—

(ii) $m\overline{XY} = 4.5cm$, $m\overline{YZ} = 3.4cm$, $m\overline{ZX} = 5.6cm$

Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

Construction:

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{ZX} = 5.6cm$

(ii) Draw an arc of radius 4.5cm with centre X & draw an arc of radius 3.4cm with centre Z.

(iii) These two arcs cut each other at Y.

(iv) Join Y to Z and Y to X to complete ΔXYZ.

(v) Draw perpendicular bisectors of $\overline{ZX}$, $\overline{YX}$ and $\overline{ZY}$ to find the midpoints as A, B, and C respectively.

(vi) Join Y to A to get median $\overline{YA}$.

(vii) Join Z to B to get median $\overline{ZB}$.

(viii) Join X to C to get median $\overline{XC}$.

Hence all the medians are concurrent at G.

Instructor
Rana Mujeeb
0303-6098695

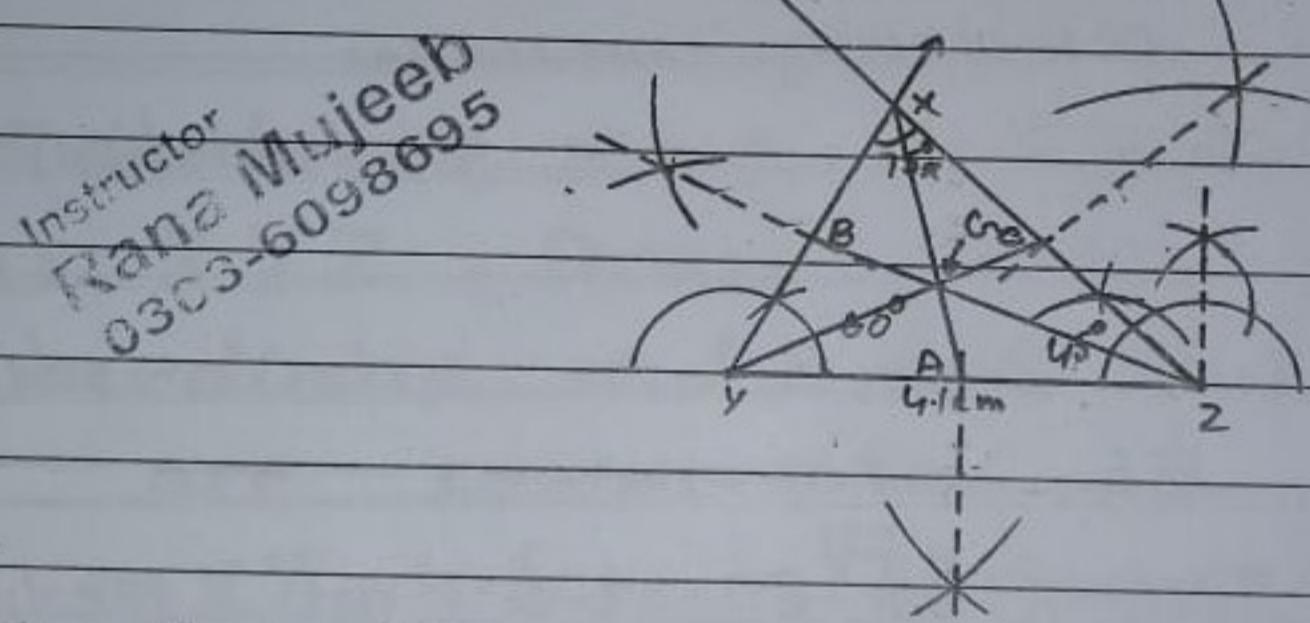
(i) $m\overline{YZ} = 4.1cm$, $m\angle Y = 60^\circ$, $m\angle X = 75^\circ$

$$m\angle Y + m\angle X + m\angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$60^\circ + 75 + m\angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$135^\circ + m\angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle Z = 180^\circ - 135^\circ$$

$$\boxed{m\angle Z = 45^\circ}$$

Construction:-

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{YZ} = 4.1cm$

(ii) Make an angles of $m\angle X = 60^\circ$ &
$m\angle Z = 45^\circ$

(iii) The two rays $\angle X$ and $\angle Z$ cut each other at X to complete ΔXYZ.

(iv) Draw the perpendicular bisectors of $\overline{YZ}$, $\overline{XZ}$, $\overline{XY}$ to find their mid-points A, B and C respectively.

(v) Join X to A to get median $\overline{XA}$.

(vi) Join Y to C to get median $\overline{XC}$.

(vii) Join Z to B to get median $\overline{ZB}$.

Hence, all the medians are concurrent at G.

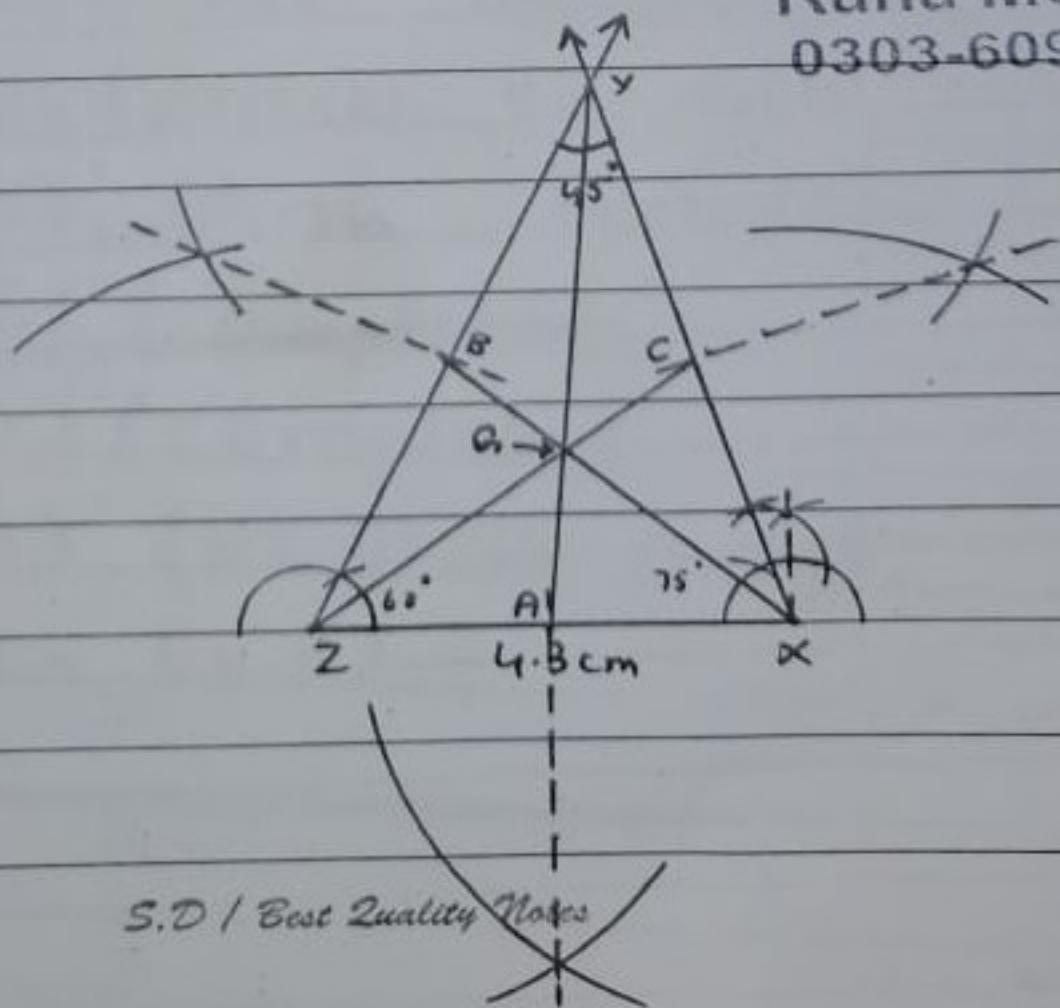
(iii) $m\overline{ZX} = 4.3cm, m\angle X = 75^\circ, m\angle Y = 45^\circ$

$$m\angle X + m\angle Y + m\angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$75^\circ + 45^\circ + m\angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$120^\circ + m\angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle Z = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$$

$$\boxed{m\angle Z = 60^\circ}$$

(i) Draw a line segment $m\overline{ZX} = 4.3cm$

(ii) Make an angles of $m\angle Z = 60°$ & $m\angle X = 75°$.

(iii) The two rays $\angle Z$ and $\angle X$ cut each other at y.

(iv) Draw perpendicular bisectors of $\overline{ZX}$, $\overline{YZ}$ and $\overline{XY}$ to find their mid-point A, B & C respectively.

(v) Join Z to C to get median $\overline{ZC}$.

(vi) Join X to B to get median $\overline{XB}$.

(vii) Join Y to A to get median $\overline{YA}$.

Hence, all the medians are concurrent at G.